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EACH TABLET BEARS THE NAME «PALGIN»
PALGIN
AGAINST HEADACHE AND TOOTHACHE

THE JERUSALEM POST

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THERE is an unexpected point of agreement between the Jewish ultra-orthodox elements in Israel and the Christian ultra-militant missionary societies — both are interested in exaggerating missionary activities. The orthodox wish to emphasize what they see as the danger to the Jewish nation, and the missionaries press the injustices they are experiencing. Reasonableness is never the characteristic of fundamentalist religion.

CHURCH AND PUBLIC

A national memory of pogroms and the occasional forced conversion of children plays its part in these fears, and it will not easily be eradicated. But only someone totally ignorant of the affairs here of the past decade could suggest that they had anything to do with the Eichmann trial — as the "New York Times" correspondent has done — simply because demonstrators shouted "Eichmann" at the doors of a missionary hall where New Testament film strips were being shown. A few years back the same demonstrators threw stones at a children's club in Musrara because it was open to both boys and girls and was thus considered immodest, and spat "Nazi!" at Jewish policemen who tried to intervene.

On the face of it, free films, or sweets for that matter, for children are innocent offerings, and those who do not wish young children confused by the teachings of an alien religion have only to keep them away or give them such explanations as are necessary. But there has been an undesirable development in recent years. Reports are published that families who place children in missionary schools have been offered generous aid that might well prove irresistible to an immigrant. Even if no effort is made to convert the child, he remains a stranger to his people, and his absorption is made infinitely more difficult. As a result every effort is made by the community to place children in the regular schools. This, in turn, has been exploited by parents who are in difficulties and discover they have only to threaten that "they will give their children to the missionaries" in order to extort extra assistance. Material incentives to conversion can have a corrupting influence, remind the public that the problem exists, and must be avoided if good relations are not to be disturbed.

Fortunately the Churches working in Israel, and particularly the Protestant branches organized in their Jerusalem Council, appear to have realized that if there is a time for conversion, it is not while the Jewish State is struggling to establish itself, absorb its immigrant population into its life and give it a sense of national unity. Instead, they have concentrated on reducing the mutual ignorance that is one of the chief factors dividing us — ignorance of Judaism among Christians that is only matched by the often astounding ignorance of Christianity among young people here. Their emissaries study Hebrew, send their children to Israeli schools and seek to build up confidence in the quality of their friendship and their understanding of the close relationship between the two great faiths that originated in this country. This may be slow work, but it holds out the hope of much mutual benefit. They do not so much seek to save us from hell-fire, but to dampen down the conflagrations in this world, and they have not complained of any undue interference in this work.

It is regrettable that this process of improving relations should be disturbed by a small group applying outdated proselytizing methods that create suspicion and ill-will — which is immediately reinforced among the non-orthodox — by their protests to the American Consul-General and the "New York Times" that they are not receiving adequate protection. No great harm has been done up to now, but there is no sense in seeking converts with a sledgehammer.

Adenauer Predicts E-W Talks 'Soon'

BERLIN.—Chancellor Konrad Adenauer predicted yesterday the Western allies "soon" would hold talks with Russia over West Berlin and Germany.

Dr. Adenauer said he thought the talks would follow Western notes on Berlin and Germany, to be delivered in Moscow before the end of the week.

He added, however, that he believed, without any reservation, that the Western Allies would go to the "last consequences" over the freedom of West Berlin.

The next six months would be a difficult period for Germany, he said, but he hoped a reasonable solution to all problems would be found before the end of the year.

Dr. Adenauer warned that Germany, unlike smaller and less strategic nations, cannot hope to live undisturbed as a disarmed neutral. "It is certain that neutralization of Germany would be a tremendous strengthening for the Soviet Union," he added.

The Chancellor, winding up his visit to West Berlin, told a press conference there was now an "apparent panic in East Germany" because of increasing pressure on the people there.

Dr. Adenauer said his Government proposed to make a gift of 5,000 tons of butter to help East Germany overcome her food shortage. The offer would be made through the inter-zonal trade offices in Berlin.

(More than 1,000 refugees a day are arriving in West Berlin from East Germany — more than double the average number of the past few years.)

Dr. Adenauer rejected any idea of direct negotiations between East and West Germany, saying "that would imply recognition."

Yesterday, the East Berlin City Council introduced an order putting new restrictions on West Berliners using East German marks in East Berlin, unless these are "legally acquired."

Adenauer: Aid to UAR No Menace to Israel

BERLIN (Reuter). — Chancellor Adenauer said here yesterday that West German aid to the UAR "will not be used for attacks against Israel."

He had been asked at a press conference here why West Germany did not attach any political strings to financial aid for the UAR, in view of the possibility of such aid being used for military operations against Israel.

The Chancellor said that "regarding Israel, we still pay sums agreed upon. The last instalment will be paid in 1963. After that, the situation will have to be looked into once again. We will stand by our moral obligations towards Israel."

Ayub Warns U.S. On Arms to India

WASHINGTON (AP). — Pakistan President Ayub Khan declared yesterday that U.S. arms aid to India would "put a tremendous strain on our friendship with America."

He addressed a National Press Club luncheon after concluding the last of three talks with President Kennedy and Secretary of State Dean Rusk on outstanding problems.

He said that Pakistan will go ahead with negotiations with Communist China concerning the common border between Chinese Sinkiang and Pakistan, which is now undefined. Ayub discounted as "a good deal of wishful thinking" the belief that there is a serious split between Moscow and Peking.

He said that he had invited President Kennedy to visit Pakistan and that the latter said he would do so when he is able to.

The President was asked why Pakistan, as a Moslem nation, does not take the initiative to settle the Israel-Arab conflict. He fired back: "Have you tried that? Lots of others have, and got their fingers burned. Quite frankly, acting as a busybody is only a waste of time. We have got our own problems, too."

Tunisians 'Ready To Fight' Over Bizerta

TUNIS (Reuter).—The daily newspaper "E-Sabah" said yesterday that Tunisians were "ready to go into battle against French troops to force the evacuation of France's Bizerta base, northwest of Tunis.

It said: "France herself has forced us to take such a decision.... Tunisian citizens are waiting for President Bourguiba's signal to engage in heroic battle to rid the country once and for all of the sequels of colonialism. We will not have long to wait."

In Paris yesterday, President de Gaulle presided over a Council of Ministers meeting at which Bizerta was among the issues discussed.

"Le Figaro" said that French paratroopers have been alerted to intervene in case of a crisis over the Bizerta base. It reported that the Second Paratroop Regiment has been massed in full combat gear at Bone Airport in eastern Algeria, ready to fly to Bizerta, some 150 miles distant.

Arms Sales Report to Cabinet

Jerusalem Post Political Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Mr. Levi Eshkol is expected to present to the Cabinet on Sunday the findings of the Ministerial Committee set up last month to examine the possibility of assuring that Israel-made arms sold abroad do not get into undesirable hands eventually.

The question arose when reports from Lisbon said that the Portuguese troops in Angola were using Israeli Uzzi small arms, sold to Portugal by West Germany. The reports were officially denied both in Bonn and in Lisbon, but the Knesset, nevertheless, referred the matter to a committee of five, headed by Mr. Eshkol.

It is expected that there will be no unanimous report by the Committee, because the issue and the timing have become involved in pre-election politics.

The difficulty of tying too many strings on contracts for arms sales was probably considered by the Committee. The important security consideration involved is that no Israel-made arms or surplus weapons find their way into Arab or other hostile hands. The political consideration is that the name of Israel should not be injured by the use of her arms in Africa, in any way — either in inter-African strife or in clashes between European troops and the African population.

A report in "Ma'ariv" yesterday afternoon said that Health Minister Barzilai expressed reservations on the Committee's findings, which might indicate that he and Transport Minister Ben-Aharon will make a minority proposal to the Cabinet.

The "Ma'ariv" story which obviously came from Left party sources said that the Committee had not been shown certain documents on arms deals, but this contention has been firmly denied. It is understood the Committee found Israel could restrict the resale of arms she sells to other countries, but such restrictions could be effective for only a very short period.

Although a way may be found to include in all sales contracts a clause guaranteeing that Israeli arms will not find their way to colonialist countries or to Arab states, nevertheless, once the arms become obsolete after three or four years, their owners are likely to try to get rid of them by selling them to anybody willing to buy them.

7-ton Shark Caught

EILAT. — An eight-metre shark weighing about seven tons was brought here yesterday by an Ahdut Ha'avoda kibbutz fishing crew after it enmeshed itself in their net 100 metres offshore. It will be sold to a fish meal factory at IL80 the ton.

NASSER TO CEYLON

COLOMBO (Reuter). — The newspaper "Ceylon Observer" said yesterday that Abdul Nasser has accepted an invitation to visit Ceylon in December.

Segni Blames Austria For Tyrol Attacks

ROME (AP). — Foreign Minister Antoine Segni yesterday blamed Austria for terrorist attacks against Italy's international railroad lines.

He said the attacks — aimed at Italy's $300m. annual budget-balancing tourist trade — had prejudiced efforts to solve the thorny problem of the Alto Adige (South Tyrol), whose German-speaking residents seek more autonomy.

Prof. Segni spoke before the Senate Foreign Commission.

Austria had submitted a written report on the Alto Adige problem, Prof. Segni said. Italy's reply — already prepared — had been withheld, following the latest outbreak of terrorism against power plants yesterday, he added.

Later Parliament defeated a no-confidence motion brought by the Socialists over the issue.

Two power plants were reported damaged during the night. Half a dozen power pylons were damaged or knocked down and a railway tunnel for a local line was dynamited.

Int'l Union Backs Israel Suez Rights

NEW YORK (AP).—The International Transport Workers Federation (ITF), which is made up of 6,500,000 seamen and other transport workers in 71 countries, has threatened a boycott of the Suez Canal or of Arab ships throughout the world.

The trade union group on Wednesday said it might take such measures unless the U.S. or another member of the U.N. protested in the U.N. about UAR interference with Israeli shipping.

Joseph Curran, a member of the group's Executive Council, said in a telegram to President Kennedy that he had met on Wednesday with U.N. Under-Secretary Ralph Bunche.

Mr. Curran, President of the 37,000-member National Maritime Union, said he told Dr. Bunche that the international federation "views this interference as a serious threat to peace as well as to the safety and rights of seamen," and would consider taking joint action including the possibility of a boycott.

Mac Finds Gagarin 'Delightful Fellow'

LONDON (AP). — Major Yuri Gagarin spent 20 minutes yesterday with Prime Minister MacMillan, who afterwards described him as "a delightful fellow."

"We had a very happy meeting," the Prime Minister told reporters, but gave no more details of their conversation, carried on through interpreters at the Prime Minister's Office in Admiralty House.

INDONESIAN ARMY CHIEF IN DAMASCUS

DAMASCUS (Reuter). — Gen. Abdul Haris Nasution, Indonesian Defence Minister and Army Chief of Staff, arrived here yesterday from Alexandria for a two-day visit. He is to fly to Cairo tomorrow.

Eichmann Evades Answers On Damning Sassen Document

By MACABEE DEAN, Jerusalem Post Reporter

"Not once in your four-month talk with Sassen in Buenos Aires in 1957 did you hint, or even give the faintest indication, that you thought the extermination of the Jewish people by the Nazis was a crime." Attorney-General Gideon Hausner told Eichmann in the Jerusalem District Court yesterday afternoon. "If you did, show me where it is written," he challenged the accused.

"No," Eichmann answered, "it is not in the typescript — but this does not exclude the possibility that I thought of it as a crime and that I wanted to have this written."

Mr. Hausner: Let me read to you what you thought about it: "If it was the will of fate that the Jews should remain alive, then, I say to myself, if fate wills it, I must accept the dictates of fate." This is what you thought?

Eichmann: "I can't give any answer, either yes or no." At yesterday's morning session Eichmann had said the extermination of the Jews was the greatest crime in history (see Page 2).

In reply to other confrontations, based on the Sassen document, Eichmann resorted to stock answers in seeking to explain his pro-Nazi statements in 1957. He said the Sassen document was a "mixture of truth and fantasy, the concoction of a journalist's desire for sensationalism: I don't remember saying this; I was under the influence of alcohol."

Mr. Hausner's dogged questioning with regard to the Sassen document, and his demands for explanations, seemed to be having a much greater emotional effect on Eichmann than the examination based on Nazi documents written during World War II.

Mr. Hausner quoted another passage from the Sassen document to prove that Eichmann had never done much to escape from the role he was assigned to, that of exterminating the Jews. He read: "As justification (for not seeking to avoid this role), perhaps the most important reason was that I lacked a soaring spirit; secondly, that I lacked the necessary physical hardness; and thirdly, that I felt restricted, hindered, by the legion of persons who would jeer at this desire of mine. Therefore, I could not exploit that little which was left to me and which would allow me to leap forward, since I had to waste my strength in a battle which would last years against the so-called 'interventionists.' Will you (to Sassen) write this in your book? I'm not sure that it is worthwhile at all; perhaps it should not appear. But in the final analysis, it had to be said, after four months of refreshing my memory."

Eichmann: An idea has just occurred to me. Some of the actual recorded tapes are still said to exist, and they should be brought here. If I said these things, the tapes will be proof.

Mr. Hausner: In 1957, you also told Sassen: "I do not regret anything. I won't degrade myself by saying that I do. During the four months in which I refreshed my memory, it would be easy for me to say — and I could easily say this in accordance with the public opinion prevailing today — that I had changed from Saul to Paul. But I cannot do this, for I am not ready, for my inner emotions are against taking such a stand — to say that we were

(Continued on Page 3 — Col. 3)

'No Nazi Shot' For Refusing to Murder

MUNICH (Reuter). — A former S.S. general told a court here yesterday he had never heard that anybody had been shot for refusing to take part in mass executions in Eastern Europe during the Nazi occupation.

The man, Erich von Dem Bach Zelewski, was giving evidence at the trial here of five men charged with taking part in the mass murder of Jews and Soviet prisoners-of-war behind the Eastern Front during World War II. He said:

"I know people who did not want to take part in shootings and who did not do so. But I do not know a single case in which a man who refused to take part was shot himself."

The men accused in the trial are former S.S. major Otto Bradfisch, who was commander of Einsatzkommando 8, and four former commanders and members of the group, who are charged with taking part in 19,087 murders in the area behind the Central Army Group in the East.

Ultras Blast Jewish Shops in Algeria

GENEVA (INA). — The French Secret Army organization (OAS) on Wednesday blew up a number of Jewish shops in Algiers, Constantine and Oran.

It is understood the attacks followed the closure of Jewish shops at the request of the F.L.N. during the Algerian strike to protest partition.

League Debates Kuwait Over Iraq's Objections

Amnesty for Iraq's Former Leaders

Rashid Ali el Gailani, who staged the Iraqi pro-Nazi revolt in 1941, was yesterday set free under a decree announced in Baghdad by Premier Kassem, on the eve of the third anniversary of the Iraqi revolution, Baghdad Radio reported.

Rashid Ali, who was sentenced to death for anti-state activities shortly after Kassem came to power, had his sentence commuted to a sentence of "a year less one day," which made him free yesterday.

Also freed under the decree were six former premiers and ministers comprising:

Ex-Premiers Ahmed Baban, Mohammed Fadhil Jamali, Burhan e-Din Bashavan, Tewfik Suweidi, and ex-Ministers Khalil Kunna, and Ibrahim Hussaneil.

A decree for confiscation of their funds remains in force.

Iraq today begins a week of nation-wide celebrations marking the 1958 revolution.

UK Troops to Be Cut by Third

KUWAIT (Reuter). — Air Marshal Sir Charles Elworthy, Britain's Commander-in-Chief, Middle East, said yesterday he expected to have three battalions of British troops withdrawn from Kuwait during the next week.

He added that the British forces would be reduced in numbers by about one-third.

Cairo Blasts Kassem Stand

CAIRO.—The Arab League Council, over Iraqi objections, decided yesterday to resume discussions on Kuwait's application for membership to the League.

But it adjourned for a week its discussion, while delegates consulted their governments. Saudi Arabia and the UAR opposed adjournment, but were outvoted.

Earlier, the Iraqi delegate, Abdul Hussein al-Koteify, appealed to the League Council to defer the matter. He declared that Arab countries should unify their ranks to face the danger of Zionism.

Iraq objects to the admission of Kuwait to the League on the grounds that the Persian Gulf sheikdom is an integral part of its territory.

Cairo Radio's political commentator last night criticized Iraqi Premier Kassem's claim to Kuwait "which he should not have made." He said Kassem instead should have asked for Kuwait to merge with Iraq should the sheikdom have desired it.

The commentator praised Kuwait for its "demonstration of Arab solidarity" in resisting Kassem's demand.

In Baghdad last night Premier Kassem reiterated Iraq's claim to Kuwait, which he called "part of our country and that of our fathers," and which is now occupied by British forces.

The Iraqi delegate in Cairo said he requested the Council to "take into consideration Zionist and imperialist threats and to strive to unify Arab ranks to face these dangers in an atmosphere of solidarity and amity."

Then, he added, they could deal with the withdrawal of British troops from Kuwait.

Press reports said that the UAR delegate, Hassan el Zayyat, supported Kuwait's admission to the League but linked it to the question of sending Arab forces there.

El Zayyat was reported to have told the Council he would support the replacement of British troops by Arab troops from countries not bordering on Israel.

Before the meeting Sheikh Jaber el Ahmad e-Sabah, leader of the Kuwait delegation, conferred with the League's Secretary-General, Abdul Khalek Hassouna. Later, he said the question of meeting the costs of an Arab force could be agreed on between the Kuwait Government and the Arab League.

League sources have said that Kuwait has given the council a memorandum putting forward alternative proposals for solving the crisis.

The Sheikh of Kuwait would immediately ask Britain to remove her troops, according to these proposals, if:

Kassem withdrew his claim to Kuwait and registered recognition of its independence with the Arab League or the U.N. Security Council; or

The Arab League Council should form an Arab force to be sent to replace British forces in Kuwait (Reuter, AP)

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Social & Personal

The Prime Minister and Mrs. Ben-Gurion yesterday received Mr. Joseph Kassel, the author, and Mrs. Kassel.

•

The Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. Pinhas Sapir, yesterday received Messrs. and Mmes. Harry Dozer and Benjamin Levine, Bond Drive leaders from Philadelphia.

•

The Australian Ambassador and Mrs. John Mill McMillan yesterday visited the Weizmann Institute of Science, where they were received by the Chairman of the Executive Council, Mr. Meyer Weisgal, and entertained at luncheon by the Minister of Education, Mr. Abba Eban, President of the Institute.

•

At the annual meeting of the Israel Insurance Agents Association, Haifa Branch, a new committee was elected comprising: Messrs. H. A. Conino, S. Holland, Th.H. Jeremias, M. Bachrach, H. Urman, G. Ereze, S. Shavrir.

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Among the guests staying this weekend at the Accadia Grand Hotel, Herzliya-on-Sea, are the six members of the Japanese Parliament and all the guest soloists of New York Metropolitan Opera participating in "Cosi Fan Tutte."

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Dr. Moshe Avidor, Director-General of the Jewish Agency, yesterday received Mr. and Mrs. Irving Greif, Jr., U.J.A. guests from Baltimore.

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The U.S. Ambassador, Mr. Walworth Barbour, will be guest of honour at the weekly luncheon of the Commercial & Industrial Club Tel Aviv today at 1.15.

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MEMORIAL

A tombstone will be unveiled on the grave of A.L. Riklis (A.S. Litik), the journalist, at the Kiryat Shaul Cemetery, Tel Aviv, at 4.30 p.m., Sunday. A bus will leave from Beit Sokolow at 4.

A "kumsitz" (a traditional Israeli entertainment) with the famous Suleiman and his troupe will be held on Sunday, July 16, at 9 p.m. at the Accadia Grand Hotel, Herzliya-on-Sea. *(Advt.)*

TREASURE. — The State Treasure of King Lajos the Second of Hungary, lying in the wreckage of a ship in the Danube for over 400 years, is to be lifted by next summer, a Hungarian Communist newspaper reported yesterday.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Ben Yehuda, 7 Ben Yehuda, 22811.
TEL AVIV: Abramsky, 42 Allenby, 63826. Seidenwahr, 51 Ahad Ha'am, 63851. Frankel, 28 King George across Gan Meir, 23721. Sanitas, 83 Ibn Gabirol, 52064. Ben Yehuda, 142 Ben Yehuda, 23535. **JAFFA:** El Kamel, 65 Yefet (4), 83361. **RAMAT GAN:** Talpiot, 30 Abba Hillel. Sderot Gefen, Herzliya Rd., 73584. **BAT YAM:** Hehaluts, 8 Hahalutzim, Amidar. **PETAH TIKVA:** Fishbein, 6 Hafets Haim, 911514. **HOLON:** Ribak, Kikar Struma. **REHOVOT:** Barak, 155 Herzl, 96-1566. **NATANYA:** Assuta. **HERZLIYA:** Carni. **HAIFA:** Hamizrach, 87 Herzl, 2211.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Rehavia, 22 Ussishkin, 24709.
TEL AVIV: (8 a.m. — 7 p.m.) Breiman, 56 Allenby, 63252. Kreisler, 21 Nahmani, 63433. Bilsky, Kikar Disengoff, 28348. Merkaz Hazafon, 200 Ben Yehuda, 43923. Tamar, Hatikva Qtr., 94110. **JAFFA:** Leris, 72 Sderot Yerushalayim, 82993. (7 p.m. — midnight) Magen David, 35 Allenby, 66436. Avrahami, 9 Erlanger near central bus station, 23385. Jaffa, 172 Ben Yehuda, 24545. Tamar, Hatikva Qtr., 94110. **JAFFA:** Leris, 72 Sderot Yerushalayim, 82993. **RAMAT GAN:** Ramah, 65 Jabotinsky, 75483. **BAT YAM:** Bat Yam, 45 Balfour, near Kikar Balfour. **PETAH TIKVA:** Assuta, 21 Baron Hirsch, 911710. **HOLON:** Ribak, Kikar Struma. **REHOVOT:** Barak, 155 Herzl, 96-1566. **NATANYA:** Assuta. **HERZLIYA:** Brijut. **HAIFA:** Balfour, 1 Massada, 2269 Carmel, 153 Hanassi, Mt. Carmel, 81718.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Dr. Eitan, 4 Yohanan Ben Zakai, Katamon, 81416. Dr. Hameiri, 71 Derech Beit Lechem, 26457. Dr. Zerrad, 69 Jaffa Rd., 23357. Dr. Shor, 45 Rashi. Dr. Serodio, 3 Gan Rehavia, 27468.
TEL AVIV: Dr. Eisen, 5 Shimshon, 26762. Dr. Garmas, 25 Frishman corner 30 Syrkin. Dr. Weiss, 73 Disengoff, 27207. Dr. Mahler, 19 Arlosoroff, 51300. Dr. Simon, 43 Keren Kayemet, 51374. **HAIFA:** Dr. Sherman, 3 Hanevi'im, 2429.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Dr. Eitan, 4 Yohanan Ben Zakai, Katamon, 81416. Dr. Hameiri, 71 Derech Beit Lechem, 26457. Dr. Zerrad, 69 Jaffa Rd., 23357. Dr. Shor, 45 Rashi. Dr. Serodio, 3 Gan Rehavia, 27468. Dr. Zafier, 13/2 Shikun Beis, Kiryat Yovel, 29580. **TEL AVIV and HAIFA:** same as Friday.

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Extermination a Heinous Crime

By DORIS LANKIN, Jerusalem Post Reporter

Adolf Eichmann said yesterday morning that he regarded the extermination of the Jews as one of the worst crimes in human history.

Eichmann told the Jerusalem District Court that he had refrained from expressing himself so clearly before because he had feared that his words would be misconstrued and that he would be suspected of producing a cheap excuse and of seeking to influence the final verdict of the court.

"That is not my intention," he declared. "My intention is to tell the truth, no matter what the verdict. In conclusion, permit me to say that already then I saw that this solution by force was illegal, was terrible. But to my regret, I had to participate in it, because of my oath of allegiance, to the extent of dealing with transportation matters."

Eichmann made the above statement after Justice Landau had explained to him that he was obliged to say everything in court which he had just said he would like to put down in a book; and that he was under an obligation to call a spade a spade in court just as he had said he would in this book. Eichmann had asked to be allowed, after the trial, to enlarge upon his replies to the Attorney-General's questions, perhaps in the form of a book, to explain, elucidate, and call a spade a spade, as a deterrent to the present generation and to the generations to come.

The Attorney-General, Mr. Gideon Hausner, cross-examined Eichmann at length on what Rudolph Hoess had said about him in his book, "Commandant of Auschwitz."

Blame-Shifter

Q: You will agree with me that when Hoess wrote his book and confessed to all the heinous crimes he committed, he was not interested in putting the blame on any one else?

A: I was absolutely convinced after reading Hoess' book that he sought to transfer all the blame from the Economy and Administration Head Office to the Reich Security Head Office.

Q: I think you had no good cause for thinking, so, and anyone who reads Hoess' book must admit that he takes full responsibility for the atrocities at Auschwitz. Did Hoess have any reason to put the blame on you personally?

A: This is in fact quite inexplicable to me too.

Q: Were you on good terms with Hoess?

A: Yes.

Q: Will you agree with me that Hoess had no earthly reason to exculpate Muller and put the blame on you?

A: There can be no doubt whatever of this.

Q: So that when Hoess writes in his book that he learned from you and Gunther that Muller gave you a free hand, to an appreciable extent, in the operations against the Jews, was he telling the truth or not?

A: Muller never gave me a free hand in these matters, and I never asked for a free hand. I always asked for instructions on every detail. What Hoess says is not consistent with the truth — even though he had no reason to lie.

Q: And will you agree with me that all the others who testified at Nuremberg and described you as the main pillar of the extermination could, if they had really been in search of a scapegoat, have more successfully put the blame on Muller?

Reasonable Explanation

A: I have a reasonable explanation for this. The same people tried to create the impression at Nuremberg that they were telling the truth, and sought to make what they were saying as plausible as possible. To this end they chose a scapegoat about whom they knew all kinds of details, as a result of their friendly relations and personal contact with him, and about whom they could, therefore, appear to be telling the truth. They had such relations with me and not with Muller, who always kept a certain distance between himself and them and about whom they knew practically nothing.

Q: And when Hoess says about you that you were obsessed by your mission and were absolutely convinced that the extermination was essential for the future preservation of the German people against the destructive intentions of the Jews; and that you used every effort in order to carry out the extermination programme of the Reichsführer SS, is that true? Is that not a correct appreciation of a person who was close to you and had no rhyme or reason to besmirch you?

A: No, it is not true in this form.

Q: Did you make the following statement in Argentina in 1957: "Hoess was my friend, worthy of respect, and dear to me?"

A: I did not even have the right to use such an expression. I saw Hoess altogether — and I may be exaggerating — about seven or eight times. And after so short an acquaintance it is impossible to define our relationship in such terms.

Q: Did you say in Argentina that Hoess was the personification of correctness and accuracy?

A. If I said so, it would have been perfectly consistent with the truth.

Q: And this man who was the personification of accuracy and correctness said the following about you: "Eichmann was firmly against the idea of selection from the transports of Jews fit for work. He regarded this as a constant threat to his plans for the final solution because of the possibility of mass escapes and other opportunities of the Jews remaining alive. According to his concepts, every Jew should have been seized and despatched as swiftly as possible, as there was no way of knowing how the war would end. Is this true?

A: This is an absolute lie.

In one of the most dramatic scenes of the trial, Eichmann explained his conception of the S.S. oath "My Honour is Loyalty *(Meine Ehre ist die Treue)* and of the oath of allegiance which he and others had taken to the Fuhrer and the Reich.

"This motto of the S.S.," Eichmann said, "does not refer to loyalty of the individual to another. It refers to loyalty to the Leadership; to loyalty to the oath of allegiance. That is how I understand this motto till this very day. I should like, however, to complete what I have just said, so as not to be misunderstood. When I say that that is how I understand the S.S. motto to this very day, I mean that that is how it is engraved in my memory. I do not mean to say, and I do not wish the impression to be gained, that I am a National Socialist to this day."

Mr. Hausner: When did you stop being a National Socialist?

A. I stopped being a National Socialist by degrees after the German collapse. It did not happen overnight. It was a gradual development, with ups and downs and hesitation and vacillation, until eventually I found a new philosophy of life from which I could draw satisfaction.

Can't Remember

Q. And is that why you signed in Argentina "Obersturmbahnfuhrer (Retired)" (on a photograph)?

A. I have already said I cannot remember who asked for the photograph, and that I don't know whether I signed under the photograph or on the back of it.

Q. But did you sign it or didn't you?

A. I don't know whether I signed there, but at any rate it is my handwriting.

Mr. Hausner then switched suddenly to another subject, and asked Eichmann whether it was true that Muller had once said to him that if Germany had had fifty Eichmanns they would have won the war.

Eichmann admitted that Muller had said this on one occasion and that he himself had been very proud to hear it.

Mr. Hausner continued:

"And did you tell Muller that 500,000 Germans should be put against the wall and shot in connection with the conspiracy of July 20, 1944 (to assassinate Hitler), and then the stables would be cleaned from within"?

A. I said this long before this, and I said 100,000 and not 500,000, I said that before we had the right to judge others we had to eradicate our own evil. It is possible that I said they should be put against a wall. I was annoyed that in our service there were traitors, and I said that we should first clean out this evil amongst our own people before tackling the Jews or before trying to purify others... It was my conviction then and it still is today that a man who works in the police force must not float in the clouds of delusion but must have his feet firmly on the ground. Before he comes to judge others he must recognise his own mistakes, his own faults and shortcomings. This is my opinion today and it was then, perhaps contrary to the opinions of others.

Judge Halevi: What traitors were you so annoyed about then?

'I Was Shocked'

A. I had read every day in the files on my desk about espionage and treason, violations of the oath of allegiance, and so on. This was at the beginning of the war. I was shocked and said we had no right to judge others before we had judged ourselves.

Mr. Hausner then questioned Eichmann on the remarks and marginal notes he had made in a book, "The Last Days of the Reich Chancellery," by Gerhard Bolt. Eichmann had written in the margin of one of the pages of this book: "The author of this book should have been flayed alive for his caddishness. It is because of scoundrels like these that we had to lose the war."

Q.: Did you write this because the author had dared to criticise Hitler? And this in 1958?

A. Yes, but this must be read in its context. I said to myself that a person who had taken an oath of allegiance to the flag and breaks this oath is a vile scoundrel. In my opinion an oath is an oath, and should not be violated. Just as I took an oath to tell the truth in this court, and I weigh every word in seeking to tell the truth; and every evening I examine myself and ask whether I told the whole truth or whether I strayed from the truth.

Judge Halevi: But did the author of this book break his oath after the death of Hitler and after the end of the war, in your opinion?

A. No. As far as I remember he was referring to matters which had occurred at the height of the war.

Judge Halevi: Do you think that a man who took the oath of allegiance which you are talking about was released from his oath with the death of Hitler?

A. After Hitler's death everyone was automatically released from his oath of allegiance.

Judge Halevi: You too?

A. Yes, I too.

Mr. Hausner: But you were still sufficiently annoyed in 1955 to make disparaging remarks about the author of this book?

A. Yes, because I regard the violation of an oath of allegiance as the greatest crime which any man can commit.

Mr. Hausner: Even a greater crime than the murder of six million people, including one and a half million children?

'Of Course Not'

A. That of course not. But I did not take part in the extermination. If I had, if I had received orders to take part in the extermination, I think I would have shot myself. I cannot say this for a certainty, but as far as I know myself and my own reactions I think that if I had known that I had to carry out exterminations I would have put an end to myself and thus got out of it.

Q.: Did you regard anyone who participated in the extermination of the Jews as a criminal?

A. He was an unhappy man.

Q.: But was he a criminal in your eyes?

A. I would not presume to answer such a question, as I was never in such a position.

Q.: You saw Hoess doing this at Auschwitz. Did you think of him then as a murderer and criminal?

A. I told him that what he had been ordered to do I could never have done.

Q.: That was not the question. Did you regard him in your heart as a murderer?

A. That is a personal question. What I did not express then I will not express now. I must keep my internal feelings to myself.

Q.: But you are obliged to reply. What did you think of Hoess when you saw him murdering Jews?

A. I pitied him. I sympathized with him.

Q.: But did you regard him as a criminal or didn't you?

A. I shall not reveal my inner feelings.

Q.: But you will not be permitted to evade answering this question. What did you think of the extermination machine and its operators?

Individual Decision

A. A man sometimes reaches such a pass that he is on the verge of insanity. And then he has to take one small step further in order to stretch out his hand and take his revolver. But that is something for each person to decide individually. Each person must decide how to react to a situation. I can only say how I would have reacted to such a situation, and I have no right to express an opinion about others, who received their orders. Each one judges for himself.

Q.: So Hoess was not a criminal in your eyes?

A. I would not even say that.

It was then that Eichmann admitted that he regarded the extermination of the Jews as one of the greatest crimes in human history. In reply to a further question by Judge Halevi as to whether he had regarded the extermination of the Jews as a crime at that time or only thought so now, Eichmann said:

"This is a question which lies in the realm of individual feeling. When I first saw the bodies of dead Jews I was shattered to the core and this shock has left a permanent mark on me. But I was under the iron obligation to continue carrying out my duty despite what I had seen. I appealed to the head of my office from time to time and asked to be relieved from having to look at such sights."

In reply to a further question by Judge Halevi as to whether he regarded his role in the extermination programme — that of a transport officer — as criminal, Eichmann said that as he had acted on instructions from above, this had given him some kind of a cover and inner peace. "I felt that I was not to blame. I was overjoyed that I had had no part in the physical extermination of the Jews. That part which I had been ordered to play was sufficient for me."

I Was Sidestepped On Gas Order — Eichmann

By MACABEE DEAN, Jerusalem Post Reporter

If Muller had imposed a special assignment on Gunther to supply (Zyklon "B") gas to the death camps, why was Eichmann afraid to tell Muller that Gunther was doing this?

For more than an hour yesterday Eichmann, questioned about the Zyklon "B" affair, tried to give a satisfactory explanation. The matter is vital in proving that Eichmann's Department, IVB4, had a hand in the activities within the death camps, and that his work, contrary to what he claimed, did not end at their gates.

Mr. Hausner's first question in opening this chapter, was: Did Muller habitually impose special assignments on officials (under your command) in Department IVB4 without informing you?

A. It was known that Muller imposed special assignments on all types of persons. As a rule Gunther, my deputy, would not tell me what his assignment was unless he had to make a service trip. But if the task took weeks to complete, it would become known what he was doing.

Q.: Insofar as Gunther is concerned, you said in your interrogations by Bureau 06 that "Gunther was my permanent deputy, and even if he committed God knows what, I would be responsible for it even today." Is that correct?

A.: This must be read together with what I added in my own handwriting: that this is so as long as the reference is not to special tasks.

Never Discussed It

Q. Did Gunther tell you that Muller had asked him to deal with the supply of gases?

A. I never talked to him about this.

Q. But you told Pakad Less (of Bureau 06): "A big fight broke out between Gunther and me, when he became involved in some affair dealing with gases..." Is this correct?

A. Yes, this is correct.

Q. Then it was not in Buenos Aires that you learned of the gases?

A. No. Now I remember telling Pakad Less this.

Q. What else do you remember?

A. No more than I told Pakad Less. The opposite is true, for since then the picture of what has happened has become more blurred since I have the documents (and I cannot distinguish what happened at the time and what I learned later). But it is correct, I want to stress this, that it is correct that I did know something about the gases.

Q. But what did you know?

A. Exactly what, I don't know.

Q. You don't know today what you knew then?

A. No. I don't know. Today I am influenced by the Gerstein report which I read and I can't distinguish between my personal knowledge and what I read.

Q. What does this mean: "Gunther became involved in some affair dealing with gases — *Gasgeschichten*"?

A. I asked Gunther what it was all about, when I heard whispered reports on the matter, for Department IVB4. I want to stress, had no official jurisdiction in such matters. And when I heard that Gunther was mixed up in this, it could only be that he had received a special assignment — given to him behind my back.

Q. Gunther said he had received a special assignment?

'I Don't Know'

A. I don't know, but I don't believe so. But Huppenkothen, who was Muller's deputy, always said that Muller imposed special assignments on specific men without informing their immediate superiors.

Q. Why would Muller impose a special assignment, a technical one, on someone in Department IV, when he could have given the assignment to Department II which dealt with technical matters? Why not on Rauff in Department II?

A. I don't know and I don't profess to know.

Q. When you saw persons being gassed in Chelmno in gas vans, did you know that Rauff was supplying the vans?

A. No, I learned it later. Anyway, Rauff worked in some side office, not in Kufuersenstrasse 116. I learned about the gas vans in 1943. I would like to add that to prove that I had no connection with these vans my name does not appear in any document dealing with them.

Judge Halevi, returning to the subject of Zyklon "B", asked: Now look here, this is a very serious matter. You say that you never dealt with this matter. You know that persons were gassed. I imagine that if you learned that a man in your office was engaged in these matters (supplying the gas) without authorization, it should have been engraved on your mind.

A. I can only declare that I knew nothing of these matters. I can't give you any more hard facts because nobody told me then, for this was a State Secret.

Q. Just because it was a State Secret, it seems impossible that you would have forgotten that a man in your department was involved.

A. I can't say more. If I had a bad conscience I would have kept quiet and not said anything.

'Try to Remember'

Justice Landau: We are not talking about bad consciences. You are asked to try to remember. Can you tell us anything more about your conversation with Gunther?

A. I can only say that I did not know the facts. Gunther maintained contacts with the Waffen-S.S. Outside of the office, we had little contact with Gunther, for he neither smoked nor drank, nor did he visit places of amusement. But it was obvious that he maintained contact with the Waffen-S.S. I remembered all this when I read the Gerstein report.

Judge Halevi: When did you read this report?

A. In Buenos Aires.

Judge Halevi: When did you hear Gerstein's name for the first time?

A. In Buenos Aires.

Mr. Hausner: And when was your "grosse Verstimmung" (altercation) with Gunther?

A. I've already said: when I heard about this matter, I imagine I flew into a rage at Gunther, for such matters were outside the jurisdiction of IVB4. In addition to general administration, the head of IVB4 had to see to it that the Department did not overstep the bounds of its authority.

Q. And then, Gunther must have certainly told you: I'm doing this on Muller's orders.

A. I can't imagine what Gunther's words were, for he was not a great talker.

Q. What else did you tell Gunther?

A. Probably that what he was doing was not within the jurisdiction of IVB4.

Q. And what did Gunther answer?

'Willing to Try'

A. To tell the truth, I don't remember. I am willing to try to reconstruct what happened from my imagination. Perhaps I may be allowed to say that if the impression is created here that I am trying to avoid acknowledging that I knew of these matters, then I am ready, in this case, to say that I did know. For it is clear that I have already, and of my own free will, admitted so many things, so that admitting that I knew about this will neither help nor harm me. But to tell the truth, I just don't remember.

Q. But you knew for years that persons were being killed by gas. Why would Muller try to hide this fact from you when he gave a special assignment to Gunther?

A. The fact that gas was being used was known, but it was something new that Department IV was to supply them.

Justice Landau: The question is: Why, if you knew about the gas, did Muller have to make a secret about it and give the orders behind your back?

A. I cannot give any reasonable answer.

Mr. Hausner: But if Muller gave Gunther a special assignment, behind your back, as you say, why did you have to tell Gunther — I'm quoting from page 934 of your interrogation by Bureau 06 — "How can I explain this to the head of the office (Muller) for he will send me to hell?"

Eichmann: This excerpt will show the court that I was truly trying to reconstruct things as they really took place.

Mr. Hausner then switched to an analysis of the limitz of authority of a Referent, or Department Head, which was the post Eichmann held as head of IVB4.

Q. As head of IVB4 you maintained direct contact with the B.d.S. (Befehlshaber der Sipo) in foreign countries.

A. Yes, certainly.

Q. And when you write a letter and say "I", you mean, Eichmann?

A. No. When I wrote "I" in a letter, I didn't mean "I, Eichmann", but "I, Eichmann, on behalf of the head of the Security Police and S.D. and under orders of the Security Police and S.D."

Q. I put it to you that your department had jurisdiction in the implementation of the final solution, for the head of a department had "the power of first decision" in all matters in which the department deals.

A. I don't understand the phrase "power of first decision."

Mr. Hausner read from an official handbook, explaining the procedural set-up in Germany. The book, printed in 1958, says that it is following the same principles which were laid down during the Weimar Republic of the 1920s and which have not been changed: "The Ministry is divided into divisions and the divisions into departments (Referate). The Referent, the head of the department, has the "power of first decision" in all matters with which his department deals..."

Eichmann answered that during the Third Reich this was not so, and that the Referent had no such power.

Queried on Instructions

At the beginning of the morning session, the Attorney-General questioned Eichmann on instructions which his department had issued concerning the classes of persons to be exempted from deportations. Eichmann maintained that his department only gave instructions in special cases where the interests of the State were affected and where they had been given directives to that effect by Muller.

He denied that his department had had anything to do with the property confiscated from the Jews deported from the Reich, but admitted that it had issued detailed instructions concerning the manner in which this property should be disposed of, and had also received regular reports on its disposition.

Whenever there was any intervention in particular individual cases, Eichmann maintained, this was because it interested the Foreign Ministry or had some other significance for the Reich. When pressed by Mr. Hausner to explain why his department had had to deal with these cases, and also why his department was called upon to deal with such matters as the censorship of the correspondence of the detainees of the Westerbork Camp in Holland instead of its being left to amt. VI which was in charge of counter-espionage, Eichmann was forced to admit that this was because it concerned Jews.

Hausner: Because the persons concerned were Jews, that is why your department dealt with these matters. Thank you. You have answered our question.

Religious Services

Shabbat begins:
In Jerusalem at 6.00 p.m.
In Tel Aviv 6.37 p.m.
In Haifa 6.32 p.m.
and ends tomorrow:
In Jerusalem at 7.28 p.m.
In Tel Aviv 7.26 p.m.
In Haifa 7.21 p.m.
Portion: Matot U'Masaei
Haftara: Kings I, 18; 46—19, 21.

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight Minha, 6.25 p.m. Kabbalat Shabbat, 6.40 p.m. Tomorrow, Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Lecture by Rev. Eliezer Rakovsky 5.00 p.m. Minha 6.00 p.m. Lesson in Mishna Brura by Rabbi Y. Katz. Arvit, 7.20 p.m.

Heichal Shlomo: Tonight, Minha, 6.35 p.m. Kabbalat Shabbat, 6.40 p.m. Tomorrow Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Shiur on Pirke Avot by Rabbi Itamar (Wohlgelernter), 6.00 p.m. Minha, 6.30 p.m. Talmud Shiur by Dr. Warhaftig, 6.45 p.m. Arvit, 7.30 p.m.

The President's (Rehavia) Synagogue: Tomorrow, Shahrit, 8.15 a.m.

Emet V'emuna (Gan Rehavia): Tonight: 6.45 p.m. Lecture on Parasha by Rabbi Dr. A. Philipp. Tomorrow, 8.15 a.m.

Italian Synagogue (Hillel St.): Tonight: 6.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit 8 a.m.

Mount Zion Synagogue: Shahrit, 8.15 a.m.

Hugim Le'yabadut Mithademet (Progressive Judaism, Beit Hahalutzot, Ibn G'virol): Tonight, 6.00 p.m. Sermon, Rabbi Y. Unger.

TEL AVIV

The Great Synagogue: Minha, 5 p.m. Shahrit, 8.00 a.m.

Ohel Moed (Sephardi): Arvit, 6.30 p.m. Shahrit, 8.00 a.m.

Beit Israel (96 Rehov Dizengoff): Tonight: 6.25 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

Ihud Shivat Elen (67 Rehov Ben Yehuda): Tonight: 6.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 6.30 and 8.30 a.m. Minha, 6.30 p.m.

Beit Hamore (5 Rehov Nathan Straus): Tonight: 6.25 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 6.30 p.m.

HAIFA

Menora Congregation (32 Kiryat Sefer, Ahuza): Shahrit, 9.00 a.m.

RAMAT GAN

Hatchia Synagogue: Tonight: 6.55 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 6.55 p.m. Arvit, 7.25 p.m.

Shlio Synagogue (Ohel Shem Gymnasium): Tonight: 6.50 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m.

Savyon Synagogue — Savyon: Tonight: 6.50 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m.

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DEPARTURES: Cyprus Air 61 to Nicosia — 0800. T.W.A. 801 to Athens, Rome, Paris and New York — 0645. Alitalia 455 to Athens and Rome — 0810. El Al 405 to Rome — 0830. K.L.M. 536 to Rome and Amsterdam — 0950. El Al 307 to Nicosia — 1000. Air France 135 to Rome and Paris — 1015. Olympic 603 to Athens — 1030. El Al 427 to Munich and Paris — 1200. El Al 229 to London and New York — 1530.

SATURDAY
ARRIVALS: El Al 208 from New York, London and Rome — 1845. T.W.A. 800 from New York, Lisbon, Madrid and Rome — 1910. El Al 428 from New York Lisbon, Paris and Munich — 1925. B. E. A. 264 from London, Paris and Athens — 2010. Alitalia 452 from Rome — 2015.
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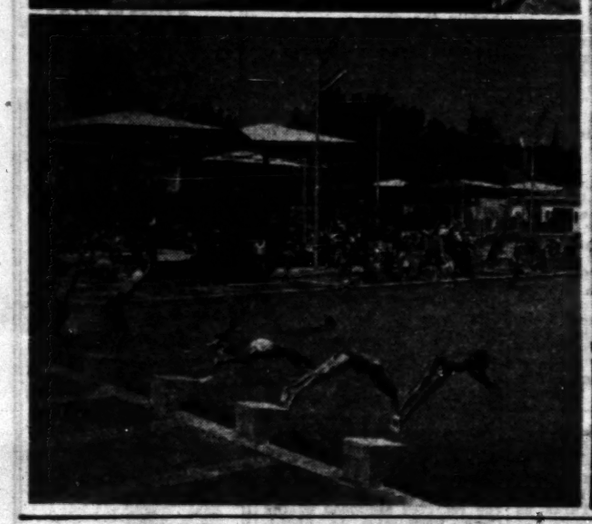


Jerusalem children are forgetting the clouded waters of study as they plunge into the clear waters of the local pools. There are three ways of getting in — by using the water-chute at the Ain Harim pool at Shoresh (top left); simply by jumping into the President Hotel's swimming bath (centre), or by high-class diving at the German Colony (bottom left). Others play in the sands at Shoresh (top right) or swing in Independence Park. Israel Bond Photos by Eisal

AROUND THE JERUSALEM EXHIBITIONS

Yosl Bergner

YOSL Bergner, now exhibiting at the Ritsa Gallery, who is certainly one of this country's most interesting painters and whose work is already fairly well known abroad, has surprised us — and will probably continue to surprise us. He was a predominantly "graphic" artist whose melancholy world of menacing houses, broken objects, satanic irons and frying-pans, sobbing clowns, trapped people, expressed in a subdued and limited colour scheme—an "existentialist" climate gripping in its sincerity. Bergner's technique was intelligent, his approach both intellectual and intuitive. He tried to express, by visual symbols, a certain way of seeing the world and, in the words of Malraux, the "human condition."

Today Bergner has become a colourist — and a colourist of unusual richness, generosity and intensity; but he has not become a painter who seeks only formal values; his work is painterly and to a certain extent, sensuous, but a "metaphysical climate" underlies it.

Bergner drew and painted man, the tragedy of man. Now he has turned to landscape — a landscape moulded to suit Bergner — and angels — who, maybe, are demons; but Rilke has said, taking up a Biblical concept, "any angel is terrifying". The angels, exhilaratingly red or icily blue, spread complex wings; these wings are built of intricate but in no way artificial abstract forms.

Almost baroque, Bergner's present style is a far cry from his previous "austerity", but his unique personality is certainly just as conspicuous, and the spiritual climate has not really changed.

Sometimes using gouache colours and water-colours in the same painting, he has achieved brilliant hues. His deep red reminds us both of velvet and of red wine, sometimes with an undertone of blood. Other predominant colours are brown, blue, yellow, green, violet and of course black. In almost all the landscapes — imaginary visions which retain some elements of the local sun-drenched landscape—a black, thin, menacing and terrifying strip of sky hovers over the brown or yellow expanse, where semi-abstract forms, in vivid colours, lead their mysterious life.

Bergner's blues, icy and "cruel," are no less brilliant than his velvety reds. The complexity of his colours and forms, though exuberant, is disciplined, and also daring; for this artist seeks difficulty, and never evades problems, either formal or spiritual. He can be spontaneous, as his ink drawings show; his art draws on inspiration, and on the subconscious; but this is doubtless an art also fed by thought and poetry. Bergner's forms, often sharpened and torn, do have something in common with the angular weeping clowns and devilish household objects, but they are more complex, and perhaps more harmonious. This complexity of forms is organic and justified.

Bergner's landscapes evoke associations of dugouts, archaeological digs, the boring of wells, but all these associations are of course irrelevant. The complex interplay of forms and colours, almost abstract, conveys a quintessence of Israel desert landscape — and a quintessence of the artist's mood. There is also no doubt a symbolic undertone in this uniterary art.

YOSL BERGNER: *Angel*

Yellin-Gaertner

THE unpretentious and pleasing exhibition at the Artists' House has a folklore atmosphere. Mrs. Yellin-Gaertner composes her Jerusalem or Arab scenes by cutting out and pasting pieces of cardboard or paper: glossy ads from American magazines, carefully dismembered, become Hassidim, rickety balconies, washing on clothes-lines, old women cleaning fowl or selling vegetables.

Mrs. Yellin-Gaertner, who comes from a well-known Jerusalem family, has a genuine gift for authentic folklore: her "collages", often lively and pleasant, are sometimes playfully insignificant or too obviously picturesque — particularly where she turns to Druze villages, camels and Beduin, or slightly stereotyped Mea Shearim lanes; but at her best she has a sound sense for composition, and achieves real colour effects in the medium she has made her own. Her sense of humour adds to her lack of pretentiousness, and is particularly welcome when we remember the deadly seriousness of some young abstractionists of the pompous kind. Her keen sense of observation and attention to characteristic detail yield vivid results; every Jerusalemite will enjoy, for instance, the wrought-iron ornaments so typical of our old Orthodox quarters, or the touchingly ridiculous "constructions" of tin cans and wood still to be found in countless Jerusalem courtyards.

Mrs. Yellin combines painted background, usually yellowish-pinkish, and sometimes too "sweet," with the pasted-on elements that create landscape and figures. Her talent seems particularly suited for book illustration (by reproducing her "collages," not by making her change her medium) and for the stage — both costumes and sets.

YELLIN-GAERTNER — "MEA SHEARIM"

Hillman-Schacherl

JANE Hillman-Schacherl is a well-known Jerusalem sculptor and draughtswoman who recently visited Greece, Switzerland and Italy. About 20 of her drawings, half of which depict foreign landscapes, are now on view at the Artists' House, together with six sculptures already exhibited previously and fairly characteristic of this artist's style.

Mrs. Hillman-Schacherl is an artist who strives to achieve economy of means. She limits both her subjects and her means of expression in order to express herself fully and in harmony with her temperament and mentality. She draws only mountains; urban, even rural, landscape, does not inspire her; smiling, civilized orchards or fields are quite alien to her nature, as is — with very few exceptions — the sea. She draws mountains bare and forbidding, as yet unconquered by modern man.

Using the so-called "flow-master" but also other kinds of pens and quills, some of her own making, this artist has perfected a fine technique of ink drawing. She leaves numerous white spaces, usually building her composition on diagonal lines — often on parallels. Now that we can see not only the rocks and slopes of the Carmel, Beth Shearim, and the Judean Hills — which become imposing mountains when seen by Jane Schacherl — but also Alpine and Greek landscapes, we find that Jane Schacherl has a real style. This style, fairly realistic but certainly not naturalistic, does not subject the landscape to purely formal demands but imparts to it the imprint of the artist's personality. Thus the exhibition is a series of variations on one theme — the theme of the mountain, fierce, arid, rocky, open to savage winds.

However, a peculiar and austere serenity is very much visible in these landscapes, where atmosphere is created by self-limitation, by understatement rather than by overstatement. This tendency runs counter to the way of expression of most present-day artists, both figurative and abstract, and testifies to this artist's independence. The late Leopold Krakauer and Mrs. Anna Ticho, whose work is rooted in Judea and partly in austere understatement, have probably helped Jane Schacherl to find her style, but she in no way imitates either of them.

Rhythm plays an important part in Jane Schacherl's drawings, and rhythm is the connecting link between her drawings and her sculpture. We have already seen the symmetric couple, the youth swaying in dance, the rounded bear, half animal, half toy, and the other sculptures, so plastically rhythmical. These sculptures, cast in artificial stone, austere and harmonious, more radically stylized than the drawings, are mature and serious works but do not altogether escape artificiality. The mountains — where man is conspicuously absent, where the subject is not just a starting-point although the linear values are abstract — are somehow more "human" than the sculptures. MIRIAM TAL

JANE HILLMAN-SCHACHERL: *The Hills of Judea*

TEL AVIV GALLERIES

Tessler

IN his present exhibition at the Dugit Gallery in Tel Aviv, Jacob Tessler, 48, again shows that he is one of the few abstract painters in Israel today who has resisted the trend towards huge dimensions (a phenomenon that originated in a rather huge country with huge cities in North America and is perhaps more in character there). His manner of painting, though quiet, intimate and lyrical, sometimes achieves monumentality through the relative size and placement of forms alone within their more constricted boundaries. These works have their strongest effect when the viewer stands no more than a metre or so away.

But still, there are signs of the times in the exhibition. Where in his previous show at Dugit last year even his oil paintings were "flat," Tessler has now, in several works, built up his surfaces to the rough, congulated texture that has become the Esperanto of much of modern painting. But he has it in harness and there is no flaunting of technique, per se.

The 14 works have no names or numbers ("It would be a deception to name them," Tessler says) and so reference must be made through pictorial elements alone. Where before there was a sharper dichotomy between background and form, today they have been merged. His continuous, nervous "dripped" line, still there, has receded into the overall composition that fills out the painting to its peripheries. The veridian green of before is almost gone, the colours now being warmer and more earthy.

Tessler has enriched several of these works by working his brush over the paper while the paint is still wet, in the manner of finger-painting. The paint comes off on the brush, thus causing a negative stroke.

Dominant blacks, another essential of the day's Basic Painting, have also been attempted and with success. The first example is an oil where the tones range from deep black to a very light grey. The sections of colour blend into one another and though their edges are not sharp the tone contrasts are strong — much like a storm-pregnant morning sky. The black appears again in several small gouaches, one of which is perhaps the strongest work of the 14. Here Tessler has arranged three or four rectangular, partly transparent shapes in what appears at first to be an extremely simple composition. The result is monumental and stirring. In reproduction it could easily hold its own alongside works of barn-wall size. This is a bit of the painter's craft that many of our ambitious younger painters and recent recruits of the abstract could well learn.

Tessler seems to have been somewhat neglected on the Israeli art scene. He is self-taught and his works are decorative but many have more in them than that which the eye alone.

Frankel

IT is a platitude to say that if there is hardly a painter today who considers himself in tune with contemporary happenings in art and has not been influenced in one way or another by Picasso. Most painters are even willing to admit it. This gigantic influence took effect through the new principles that Picasso discovered, and not necessarily in the specific forms they took. When Picasso's forms themselves, i.e., his own translation of his principles, are imitated, the attempt is doomed to failure. Picasso cannot be imitated.

Zygmunt Frankel, a young painter now showing at the Katz Gallery, has given way to temptation and his work is now suffering from the results. How he will paint himself out of the trap he has fallen into remains to be seen.

"Cat" (?) indicates that Frankel does have an active mind of his own. Though strongly Picasso-like, the work has an interesting "Had Gadya" idea. A monstrous cat has apparently eaten a bird. This, swallowed, can be seen lying in the cat's innards. A window in the deceased bird's abdomen shows a worm which it had apparently gobbled previously. At the feet of the cat, in a kind of reflection, there is the cat's skeleton being eaten clean by more worms.

The motif of big fowl and feline quadrupeds eating smaller fry is the motto of the show. But what painterly innovations Frankel has made (affixing wood, metal and unpainted sack-cloth) hardly improve the original Picasso style. With an extremely coarse painting technique, this young artist has his work cut out for him.

REUVEN BERMAN

ZYGMUNT FRANKEL — *Cat*

ESTELLE HILLALY AT DUGIT GALLERY

The name of the artist who exhibited at the Dugit Gallery last month is spelled Estelle Hillaly and not as printed in our issue of June 30.

Beit Chagall—Haifa

BEIT Chagall at 24 UNO Ave, Haifa, has apparently given up its custom of holding a gallery on its first floor and a one-man show on the second and has now opened both its floors to a group of artists from Haifa and the kibbutzim from the Northern District. There are over 20 exhibitors.

M. Avniel is represented by one landscape in oil and one ("Negev") in watercolour. He employs relaxed, horizontal lines which convey the tranquility of an *Abendlied*. In complete contrast are the broken, irritated brush thrusts Zitta Weiss ("Landscape"). Yitzhak Ben-Menahem of Mishmar Haemek describes life in the open and has caught in his canvases the rich yellow of the glaring sun. Yellow of a paler shade is generously used in the wide surfaces of Grossbart's "Houses." Good composition and pleasant colour schemes characterize the work of most of the exhibitors in oil.

On the second floor, Alice Arbel's "Cock" dominates the small animal section, which is rounded out by some fine lithographs by A. Arbitman ("Horses' Heads," "Birds"). Abraham Nessaty prefers working in watercolours, which reflect his genial breezy approach to his landscapes. In contrast to R. Propat-Kraid, who seems unable to detach herself from her true-to-nature attitude, is Yehoshua Hess' "Composition," a decorative work in which bright pinks, blues and greens exude a dancing gaiety. Irena Baum has rendered "Haifa" and "Haifa Port" in restrained, tasteful colouring and mature composition. The only portrait is E. Berli-Yoel's "The Shrew." An interesting demonstration of Avraham Yaaskiel's new method of lithography are his "Moses and Aaron" and "Joseph and Potiphar" in good, simple lines and warm colours.

EMMA KOMAROVSKY

Israeli Artists Abroad

VIOLET Citron of Haifa is currently holding an exhibition of her paintings at the Wakefield Art Gallery, one of the most important galleries in the north of England. The show comprises the work of four women artists of whom Miss Citron is the only Israeli. Writing in the "Manchester Guardian" of June 26, W.E. Johnson says:

It is Miss Violet Citron, who shares with Miss Moorman a grounding at the Central School, who makes the greatest impact. Thirty-five years in Israel, and with a name at times almost synonymous with her palette, she treats the land of the cypresses at Carmel, on the road to Haifa, and across the skyline of Jerusalem to a broad, free, open watercolour interpretation which has all the vigour and native force that one customarily associates with Van Gogh.

The "Wakefield Express" of June 24, writes:

The watercolours of Violet Citron are charmingly evocative of the Israeli landscape, vibrant, colourful, and painted with forceful strokes of a broad brush. These exotic landscapes stand in contrast with the watercolours of Mary Lord, whose Pennine landscapes are all contrived in a gloomy range of light brown colours.

One of her works has been acquired for the permanent collection of the Wakefield Art Gallery.

* * *

TWENTY-three year old Tel Aviv born David Sharir has been showing a collection of his abstract reliefs and paintings at the Galleria Anthea in Rome during June. The exhibition has been very favourably received by the Italian press.

In the Groove

"HIT PARADE" — Hed Arzi AN 44-05, LP 12," (Ls. 11.90).

FREQUENCY of appearance on the "Request Programme" of Kol Yisrael and Galei Tzahal and other broadcasts was the criterion for selecting these 14 songs, copied from the original recordings. The disc includes as many different singers and groups as there are songs on the list. In its contrasting presentations, this is quite a charming collection of current hits.

THIS WAS THEIR ADVICE

MAPAM—about Hevel Lahish:

"There is great danger in this plan... you cannot say you have not been warned!"

(From an "Open Letter to David Ben-Gurion" in "Al Hamishmar" of 1.10. 1954)

AHDUT HAAVODA

"This is a slogan with no truth or justification which will weaken the strength of the workers in the State..."

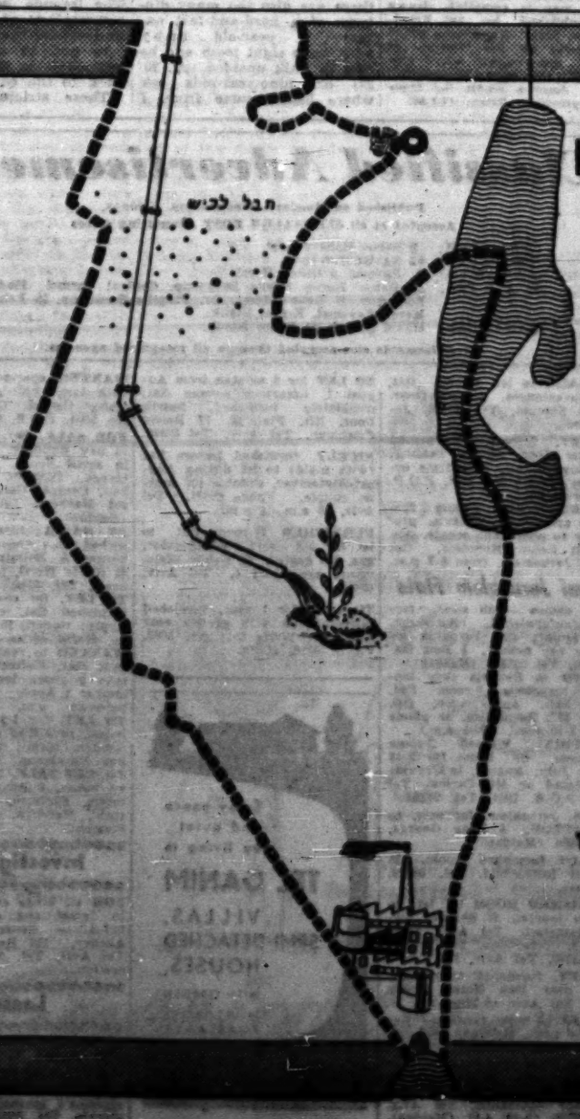
(From a leading article in "Lamerhav" — 9.12.51)

THE LIBERALS on Farming in the Negev:

"You can never succeed in having profitable milk and poultry production in the Negev, just as you cannot succeed in growing oranges at the North Pole!"

(Yossef Saphir, 22.7.1949)

THEY WERE AGAINST U.S. LOANS, REPARATIONS, STATE HOUSING SCHEMES



Had We Taken Their Advice...

★ THERE WOULD NEVER HAVE BEEN A HEVEL LAHISH, with its 63 settlements and 30,000 inhabitants.

★ THERE WOULD NEVER HAVE BEEN the tremendous water projects which are changing the face of the country;

★ THERE WOULD NEVER HAVE BEEN the mining industries in the Negev which provide employment and exports and are the bases for future settlement in the Negev;

★ WE WOULD NEVER HAVE mobilized the capital for development.

★ THERE WOULD NEVER HAVE BEEN the extensive housing projects for the people, which provided homes for more than a third of the population;

★ THERE WOULD NEVER HAVE BEEN full employment today — because their advice was to leave a certain percentage of unemployed deliberately, in accordance with the laws of "Liberal" economy, which sacrifice the welfare of the people for the doubtful "good" of the economy.

TELL THEM: NO!

VOTE ALEPH

THE ISRAEL LABOUR PARTY
INFORMATION DEPT.

SPEAKING of 'PAPA'

HEMINGWAY AND HIS CRITICS. An International Anthology. Edited with an introduction by Carlos Baker. 288 pp. New York: Hill & Wang. Cloth, $4.95. Paper, $1.95.

By R. Gorham Davis

IT is over ten years since John K. M. McCaffery brought together a collection of essays on Hemingway in "Ernest Hemingway: The Man and His Work." Since then a good deal has happened. In "Across the River and Into the Trees" Hemingway confounded his admirers by letting Hemingway "the man" take over from Hemingway "the writer" and cheapen or falsify nearly everything that both of them professed to stand for. "Papa," someone said, "is finished."

In 1952, however, "The Old Man and the Sea" won new admirers among those who had disliked or not known its author's earlier work. And the awarding of the Nobel Prize in 1954 evoked all over the world an outpouring of critical estimation and re-estimation.

In "Hemingway and His Critics," Carlos Baker, a Princeton professor and student of Romanticism, who has himself written the best of the book-length studies of Hemingway, has drawn very richly on these ten years of discussion. Of the nineteen pieces in the volume, only four, those by Lionel Trilling, H. E. Bates, Mario Praz and Arturo Barea, were published before 1950.

What emerges is emphatic agreement about Hemingway's relevance and importance, but baffled though brilliant disagreement about what his work means.

International Aspects

In his selection and introduction—taking off, perhaps, from a suggestion in Harry Levin's review, included here, of the McCaffery volume—Mr. Baker has chosen to emphasize the international aspects of Hemingway's career and reputation. Nearly half the essays are by foreign critics, including a Russian and Japanese, or deal with his influence on foreign writers. Though so very American, Hemingway mostly lived out of the U.S.; and of his novels, only "To Have or Have Not"—and that very marginally and incompletely — deals with American life. Since "The Snows of Kilimanjaro" and "The Short Happy Life of Francis Macomber" Hemingway has been more and more interested in community, but the community has to be a limited or primitive one. American society, for whatever reason, was ruled out for him; and he could not, therefore, compete on equal terms with the two social novelists he admired most, Tolstoy and Faulkner.

The reasons for Hemingway's great international influence are fairly clear. He brought to perfection an original and yet easily imitable and translatable conversation style. He used this style to express eternal themes of death, courage, isolation and alienation in a way that precisely fitted world-wide moods in a period of universal war, revolution and tyranny.

Opinions Diverge

Once they have agreed on these two points, the critics in Mr. Baker's book diverge sharply. Is the love affair in "For Whom the Bell Tolls" "simply the love-interest commercially prescribed for every successful novel" or does it form the meaningful core of the book? Was Hemingway a naturalist for whom sex "provides an instant of relief in man's all-enveloping ennui, but . . . is no more significant than the excitement of the bull ring"? Or was he primarily a mystic whose later works all represent "a quest for the union with the transcendental"?

Hemingway spoke frequently of writing "truly," of being "truer than true," but what was he true to? An agon, a contest to the death between man and man or between man and animal, creates suspense if accurately described, but what is the killing for? Is the bull in the bull-ring a sacrifice? Why does Santiago the fisherman feel that he must kill his brother the fish even if he cannot eat him?

Sensitive to these enigmas, Carlos Baker deliberately puts together essays entitled "Ernest Hemingway: The Missing Third Dimension," and "Hemingway Achieves the Fifth Dimension." The missing third dimension is belief in God. The author of this essay, Michael Moloney, supposes that Hemingway's works "reveal a rather systematic application of Nietzsche's principles." Other critics see a fourth dimension in the ritual and mythical elements which pervade Hemingway's work, and a fifth dimension in his ecstatic moments of nowness "transcending the traditional limits of time and self."

Most of the critics included find Hemingway's symbolism and allegory more interesting than his realism. In fact, the Spanish critic, Arturo Barea, shows that Hemingway did not really know the Spanish people and the Spanish language; in any external social sense, Barea says convincingly, "For Whom the Bell Tolls" is not a true account. On the other hand, those who extol the symbols disagree about their meaning. Why did the old fisherman keep dreaming of lions playing on a beach?

As a whole, the essays seem to suggest that the tension and excitement in Hemingway's work develop out of a continuing struggle between Hemingway the man, a boasting, callow, restless expatriate, and Hemingway the writer, whose best works seem finally to teach the values of discipline, humility and subordination of the self to human community and a spiritual order.

(From "The New York Times" Book Review section)

Stamps for New Year

Three more stamps in the Heroes of Israel set will be issued for the coming Festivals: Samson—7 agorot; Judah the Maccabee—25 agorot; Shimon Bar-Kochba—40 agorot. The first three in this series — Saul, David and Solomon — appeared for the Festivals last year. The entire series was designed by A. Kaldron, Ramat Gan.

The 200th anniversary of the death of the Ba'al Shem Tov, founder of the Hassidic movement, will be marked by the issue of a 25 agorot stamp showing the Beth Midrashat at Miedzybuz where he taught. This stamp was designed by A. Vardimos, Tel Aviv.

ACTION AND SUSPENSE

FAITH HAS NO COUNTRY, by R. V. Beste. Hodder & Stoughton, London 1961. 255 pp. 15s.
FINAL APPROACH, by C. Hodder-Williams. Hodder & Stoughton, London. 252 pp. 15s.
THE JUDGMENT OF OLERON, by D. Moore. Hodder & Stoughton. London. 256 pp. 16s.
THE CASE OF THE NERVOUS ACCOMPLICE, by E. S. Gardner. Heinemann, London 1961. 275 pp. 18/6.

By Paula Arnold

AS war and spy novels go, "Faith Has No Country" is a good example. It is suspenseful, the conversations are credible, the background quite evidently familiar to the author. The characters are cardboard. Maltby is a member and later leader of a group of English and French saboteurs working near Pontrecy. They are in touch with the Resistance, and the British are, of course, responsible to the Army. Maltby has just been made a major so as to be able to make his rank felt, if necessary. There has been a series of misadventures, or accidents, and it becomes evident that one of the group is in touch with the Gestapo. It is Maltby's difficult and distasteful task to find out who it is. The trailing of red herrings across his path is done skilfully by the author, and your interest is held. The obligatory love interest is bilge.

•

"Final Approach" is one of the best novels on flying that I have read lately. The author uses several plausible devices for explaining technicalities, so that even a moron in aeronautics can understand them. It is almost exclusively conversations. The people all come alive. The involved and five-cornered love-story is less successful.

A young Englishman working with an American firm is recalled by a telegram from his sister-in-law telling him that his brother is dead. He returns, to find that Eric, a splendid pilot during the war and head of a small British airline, has died mysteriously in a crash, leaving the chairmanship of the company to him. Both the business side and the routine of flying are closely examined by a court of inquiry.

The main question is whether Eric, who piloted the crashed plane himself, made a mistake—or whether the plane had some faulty component. While the court is sitting, another aircraft goes up, with a faulty crank in its elevators, and the last chapters tell of the dramatic flight and landing.

•

"The Judgment of Oleron" is a remarkable book. It is based on the true story of "Jervis Bay," the liner converted to convoy duty, which heroically held the "Admiral Scheer" at bay so the convoy could escape. It is written in the Hemingway tradition and has a Hemingwayan basic idea: decency and courage in the face of disaster.

The scene is the Mid-Atlantic, three days out from Halifax. Of the large convoy steaming to England, we have to do with two ships: the leading warship Conway (camouflage for "Jervis Bay") and a small Swedish tramp under Captain Jacobson, carrying a few passengers.

The convoy is attacked by the "Leipzig" and later by a U-boat. We are witnesses of the "Conway's" heroic stand and later, after the ship goes down, of the terrible ordeal of a few survivors on a raft in the icy sea.

The scene changes from the "Conway" to the "Oleron," the Swedish tramp, in alternate chapters. "Oleron's" neighbour in the convoy has also been sunk, but "Oleron" and all the others are safe—when the captain turns back, courting disaster from the U-boat, to look for survivors. He has already had a near-mutiny on board, because his one Negro sailor is regarded by some of the scum he has been forced to take on as a Jonah. Now he faces another, but he holds stubbornly to what he thinks is right.

The odd and tortured characters on both ships are shown with great skill, and the sparing language serves well to describe the extraordinary actions. The best sea book yet to come out of the war.

•

MR. Gardner's thriller is again centred in a courtroom scene, where Perry Mason finds out that his client has not been telling the truth and as usual gets away with it. The case turns on a gun this time, and a body found in a deserted house. The client is a clever girl trying to get back her husband who has been befuddled by a glamorous little bitch, but even Mason is not very sure of her innocence. The ethics of this case are somewhat shaky, but the Mason fireworks are as entertaining and gripping as ever.

MORE TRICKS

HOW TO WIN AT RUBBER BRIDGE, by Albarran and Jais adapted by Terence Reese. Barrie and Rockliff, London. 18/-.

ALBARRAN and Jais are two of the most famous names in French and international bridge. Add to these Terence Reese, the greatest player-writer in the game today, and no more need be said in recommendation of this book.

Designed primarily for the average player, the book is divided into two sections. The first, written by Pierre Albarran not long before his death, deals with psychology and tactics at the table, a feature of the game sadly lacking in so many players who blame their losing streak on poor cards or bad luck.

The second part, by Jais, deals with bidding technique and play. Jais has no time for approach-forcing systems, and blames the American defeats in six successive world championships largely on their stubborn adherence to such archaic bidding methods. This book is therefore based mainly on European systems, though the situation are universal and always instructive. The average player's "Waterloo" — part-score situations — is gone into at length. Every facet, including competitive bidding, is analysed in detail. Included in the section on play are chapters on Suit Preference Signals, When to Peter, and Safety Plays.

Always readable, written with knowledge and humour (at times rather heavy), this book cannot fail to improve the game (and "luck") of anyone prepared to spend some time on it.

T. H.

Round the Bookshops

Hebrew . . .

THE third edition has appeared of a book that has by now become a children's classic, poet Avraham Shlonsky's **Alilot Miki-Mahu** עלילות מיקי־מהו illustrated with Aryeh Navon's wonderfully witty drawings (Adventures of Miki-Mahu, Sifriyat Poalim, 230 pp.). All the text, including chapter-headings, is in rhyme. Often reminiscent of the cat-and-fiddle, cow-jumped-over-the-moon sort of endearing nonsense, the style owes a conscious debt to Israeli children's jargon, as well as to expressions and rhymes used in their games. Here and there, many children will have some difficulty with the language, though children generally assimilate, accept, ignore or skip most of what they do not understand, provided they like the rest. And they will certainly like a book which includes lines like:

סוף — מסר חכמות הזו שם
והרבה — עשרה שטויות

Indeed, the whole story is a collection of "no-number-tricks" and "many teen nonsenses."

• • •

COMBINE some interesting articles with much nonsense, plenty of advertisements and quite a few photographs of surprisingly unattractive babies, and you have enough for **Ha'em Vehayeled** האם והילד (Mother and Child — a guide, Hen, Tel Aviv, second, revised edition, 252 pp.). At least that is what the editor, Y. Smilansky, seems to think, to judge by the amount of editing he left undone. The result: most contributors either repeat, or contradict each other, and the articles aim at such widely different cultural and educational levels that, in order to understand the one you need at least to have graduated from high-school, while for another you hardly need to be able to read at all.

Beside a number of scattered articles the most valuable sections of the book are those devoted to practical matters like recipes, or suggestions for toys at various age-levels.

Apart from a host of Spock-shocking statements and inaccuracies (a baby begins playing with its feet at five weeks — p. 18), there are also too many dictums of a hard-and-fast nature: a year-old baby must have eight teeth and be able to walk unaided (pp. 20, 32) or, nine-year-olds ask where babies come from. I wouldn't care to count the number of seven-year-olds who already know.

• • •

ARDENT admirers of S. Y. Agnon (including this reviewer) might be disappointed in **Sifreihem shel Tsadikim** ספוריהם של צדיקים a booklet containing a hundred-and-one tales and anecdotes about books written by the Ba'al Shem Tov's earlier and later pupils (Schocken, Jerusalem and Tel Aviv, 51 pp.). As a matter of fact, one can hardly even call them tales, since most are written in a vein of "the Rabbi of so-and-so, of such-and-such a place, heard from the son-in-law of the righteous Rabbi so-and so, that when the Rabbi so-and-so, of blessed memory, had read the book of so-and-so, he said: "this book is worth all other books ever written" or, "books like this will hasten the coming of the Redeemer."

To quote a specific example (in free translation): "The Rabbi of Plonsk has written that he had it from his Rabbi, the righteous Gaon Rabbi Ze'ev Nahum of Biall, of blessed memory, who told it in the name of the righteous Rabbi Simha Bunam of Pshisha, who had said: I wanted to write a book the size of a quarter page and call it Man *(adam)* and it would encompass the whole of Man. But I decided not to write it."

M.A.

. . . and English

SCHOCKEN Books have gone into the paperback market and have published their first titles, which include a number of classics of modern Jewish scholarship. The first two titles comprise Martin Buber's **Tales of the Hassidim.** As Professor Scholem has recently pointed out, Buber's interpretation of Hassidism is not rooted in the Hassidic texts so much as in his personal philosophy and his presentation of the movement is spiritual and not historical. Scholem has criticized Buber for deriving his knowledge of Hassidism from stories and legends, which constitute only a secondary category of Hassidic literature — the basic teachings being incorporated in homilies and prayers which preceded the tales. The legends, he says, are a commentary on life embodied in Hassidic theoretical literature and to appreciate the legends it is essential to go back to the earlier material.

These strictures, however, are for the more advanced student; for the ordinary reader Buber's two anthologies constitute a treasury of religious wisdom. Buber has provided each volume with an introduction summarizing the lives and teachings of the rabbis represented, although a more thorough annotation should have been provided for the reader not steeped in Hassidism and its background. As it is, many nuances and references remain incomprehensible.

The first volume, **The Early Masters** ($1.65), covers the first three generations starting with the Baal Shem Tov himself and going on to the Great Maggid, Dov Baer of Mezritch, Levi Yitzhak of Berdichev and the founder of the Habad movement, Schneour Zalman of Lyady. This was the heyday of Hassidism — what Buber calls "the rapturous recording of stupendous occurrences," expressed in an exalted fervour of religious ecstasy. The sequel, **The Later Masters** ($1.65), covers three further generations, culminating in the rapid decline of the movement.

The inner crisis and the deterioration add tragedy and poignancy to the religious experience. "Despair over the decline of *saddikism* has turned into doubt of its very basis," comments Buber, until we reach the climax of Menahem Mendel of Kotsk who praised Pharaoh for his steadfastness in the face of the plagues and eventually is reported to have broken out with the anguished cry: "There is no judgement and there is no judge." Buber writes: "To me, the most important of all questionings of fate is how such closeness to God could change into such remoteness from God" — and the fascinating source-material to observe and study this process is to be found in these two books.

G.W.

Memorial Volume

A volume in the series on Jewish communities in the U.S.S.R. to be published in Hebrew, Yiddish, Russian and English is to be devoted to Ekaterinoslav (Dnepropetrovsk), written and edited by Dr. Zvi Harevari. The editorial board has requested that any information about Moshe Karpas, one of the leading figures of this community at the beginning of the century, be sent to P.O.B. 7031, Tel Aviv or Association of Russian Jews (Ekaterinoslav), New York.

Herzl Letters on View

THEODOR Herzl's efforts to purchase a Palestine Charter from the Turks as "a solution" to Turkey's financial situation are recorded in a batch of 30 letters included among recent acquisitions of the Zionist Archives now on view at the Herzl Museum on Mount Zion.

The correspondence is with Edouard Crespi in Constantinopie, of unspecified nationality, who acted as agent between Herzl and the Turkish Foreign Ministry and Secretary to the Sultan, and extends over 1899-1901. The letters were acquired by the Zionist Archives from a relative of Crespi's lawyer.

Also on view are photocopies of letters to the Grand Duke Frederick I of Baden from Herzl, the Rev. William Hechler, Emperor Wilhelm II, and the Russian Czar Nicholas II., mainly in 1898. They deal with the German Emperor's favourable attitude to Zionism, and the reserved approach of the Czar. Permission to photograph the letters, in the archives of the Grand Duke, had been obtained by the Israeli banker, Mr. Herman Ellern.

There are also photo-copies of correspondence between Herzl and the Grand Duke to the Emperor now preserved in the East German State Archives in Nerseburg, and also obtained by Mr. Ellern. A volume containing these letters with notes in Hebrew and English is to be published shortly.

S.C.

Kibbutz Painting

TZIUR BAKIBBUTZ ציור בקיבוץ
Painting in the Kibbutz. Edited by Abba Kovner and Pesaa Freedberg. Sifriat Poalim.

THIS is a pleasantly produced and satisfying book, even if it contains no great works of art. The printing and layout are clear and effective, although the English text is in an uneven type face. Pesaa Freedberg's introduction and notes are modestly fitting and place the kibbutz artist against his background, without of course delving too deeply into his problems — this would be hardly the place.

Finally, but most important, the colour plates are extremely good (photo offset by United Artists) and are pasted into the book. The paintings are far superior to the black and white drawings and serigraphs, both in quality and technique.

Fortunately, there is no such thing as a "kibbutz style" in painting (although there is, not unnaturally, in kibbutz mural and book decoration). The works here run the gamut from naturalism to abstraction. Some of the outstanding paintings in this attractive book are by Shraga Weill, Arye Sartani, Lea Zimmermann and Yitzhak Greenfield; there is also a sensitive drawing by Ali Freedberg.

M.E.

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Life and Letters

PLAY COMPETITION

The Jewish Theatre for Children has called for entries for its annual contest for the best full length play in English on a Jewish theme. The prize is $1,000 and the winning manuscripts will be produced professionally.

Manuscripts must be submitted no later than April 15, 1962. Rules of the contest may be obtained from the Jewish Theatre for Children, 426 West 58th St. New York 19, N.Y.

NEW JEWISH MAGAZINE

A new Jewish magazine has appeared in Geneva under the name "Contact." The 42-page illustrated magazine has the format of "Life" and is printed in colour. Aimed at the modern Jewish family, it carries illustrated articles dealing with The City of Ahab Intrigue, Should Jewish Athletes Play on Saturday? Was Einstein a Political Edict? Jews of Britain, Nasser is no Bismarck, The Three I's — Italy, Ireland and Israel, etc. Although controversial, its pictures and text will be non-political or sectarian. One third of the contents will be devoted to modern American Jewish life, one-third to World Jewry and the remainder to Israel.

DREAMY GENIUS

"Israel Zangwill was, as I remember him, a dedicated pensive man with a certain underlying fierceness in his temperament. Meditative he certainly was to a point of remarkable absentmindedness. I remember an occasion when he filed his breakfast away with the morning's letters. He placed a sausage carefully on the mantlepiece with various cards of invitation which had just arrived, and then he searched diligently for it under the breakfast table. I also recall that he regularly placed his dress suit in the laundry basket and carefully laid out his shirt and socks to be pressed: and on one occasion he blew his nose on a razor, having forgotten which hand held the handkerchief."

British artist Michael Ayrton speaking in the BBC Home Service about Sickert's portrait of Israel Zangwill.

NEW ISRAEL MAP

A new map of Israel's communications (7th edition) has just appeared on the market. It shows 900 place names listed alphabetically on the back. This "clear-type" edition also gives the road distances between the main cities and other important places, as well as point to point kilometre figures along the routes between road junctions.

The map is compiled, drawn and published by Zvi Friedlaender, Kiriat Haim, who based his works on the "Survey of Israel" department who also approved the map. "Omanuth," Haifa, deserve credit for their good printing. Price: IL1.50.

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ORVILLE PRESCOTT writes in "THE NEW YORK TIMES" on June 6, 1961 on
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Silent, Simplified Housekeeping Serves 400 in Sweeping Flourish

Election Party in A Beduin Tent

By Helga Dudman

THE occasion for the party was purely political. Still, every party has some housekeeping elements of interest to women. At this one, although over 400 people were entertained and fed, there was not a hostess or waitress in sight — which does not make matters any less interesting to women.

The occasion was a Mapai festivity last Sunday afternoon in the Beduin tent of Sheikh Awwad Abu Regayiq, near Beersheba. The guest of honour was the Minister of Police, Mr. Behor Shitrit. Subsidiary hosts were 17 other sheikhs. Also among the guests, in addition to Mr. Shitrit's party, were two German correspondents (here for the Eichmann trial, one representing German television), a sprinkling of men and women from the local press, Mapai party workers, and a visiting young Arabic-speaking American anthropologist.

Political gatherings have been held in homes lately. But the approach to this one must not be confused with taking the Number Five bus. A few kilometres beyond Beersheba, for the last dusty bumpy distance off the main road, the guests switched from conventional cars to jeeps and tenders. And near the site of the tent, outposts of Beduin on horses and camels appeared to escort the visitors.

Minister of Police, Mr. Behor Shitrit, honoured guest of Sheikh Awwad Abu Regayiq, and 17 other Sheikhs, is seen here addressing his hosts at last Sunday's party.

For those who have never observed a galloping camel close up, it may be pointed out that one most remarkable aspect is the flapping of its upper lip. It seems very loosely attached; and when the camel pounds along the sands, his upper lip slaps up and down exactly like the seat of an inexperienced rider. This may explain the famous haughty sneer: his upper lip must simply be extremely sore and tired.

Throngs of Arabs (all men, of course) were waiting outside the tent. Some had come far across the desert for the occasion, since it is not every day that there is such a party.

Special Occasion Tent

The tent, long and narrow, had been specially constructed for the occasion. It was made of the more elegant, or black-for-winter tent material: in summertime the Beduin use burlap sacking and store their cold-weather walls, so these were readily available.

After entering, the Minister's party and several highly important sheikhs settled down at the head of the tent — the table-less "high table." The rest settled down, by diminishing rank, in two long lines facing each other. Seats were the ground, covered with glowingly beautiful rugs. And on the sides, for reclining in comfort, were piled thin mattresses or quilts, and bolsters, some with embroidered covers.

The hundreds of seated men gave a kind of formal black-and-white dressy affair look — not, certainly, from ties and tails but rather from the headdresses of white cloth and black coils. The only necktie in the crowd was worn by Mr. Shitrit.

At a Beduin party the housewife has no worries about guests knocking over end-tables (there are none), inadequacy of ashtrays (again, none — you use the uncarpeted strip by the tent's foundations) or behaviour of the children, which is exemplary. Some young boys, perhaps 14 and up, were present — splendidly silent. Outside were clusters of tiny children, some shy and smiling, some giggling and smiling. No non-Beduin will ever know what the children are like when no non-Beduin are around. But at parties — especially since they are not allowed in — they are beautifully behaved; there is certainly no child-oriented chaos.

On the menu, first came hot sweet tea served in glasses; then coffee — one-sip portions in egg-sized cups. Then speeches, also in delightfully small portions, all in classical Arabic. The Minister promised to continue to help the Beduin.

Prize Pupil Speaks

Among the Arab speakers was a 16-year-old boy who is the prize pupil at a local school (and, incidentally, the nephew of a Mapam-affiliated sheikh). To Western matriarchal sentimentality, it seemed a shame that his mother could not see her son's triumph. He was wearing an immaculate powder-blue robe with a thin silver belt, and radiated charm and intelligence. (The Beduins like to cuff the sleeves of their robes so that the familiar yellow lettering on men's fabric shows up clearly: "Finest Quality Worsted," "Imported British Textiles.")

Reading his speech in flowing Arabic, he listed the problems facing his people — land, water, education ("It is the light which dispels the darkness..."). He knows Hebrew well, and a little English and French. He had no trouble charming the Germans who took him out into the scenic sunlight right after his speech for a little vignette in front of the cameras; he may, at this moment, be appearing on European television.

After the speeches came large tin buckets, and water poured from tea-kettles over the guests' hands, plus brand new bars of soap and hand-towels. Then came more large tin platters with the food, one each for groups of six or more guests — the spaces between platters growing larger as service proceeded down the length of the tent. On the menu was chicken: 200 were served for this occasion. The chickens are boiled and bedded down on rice, which in turn lies on neatly folded sheets of bread lining the platters. This bread is as unleavened as bread can possibly be, and paper-thin. Compared to it, the *pita* that comes with falafel is thick as a mattress. If anything is left over in the platter it is carried out to the unseen women and children.

Bottled Orange Juice

Drinks were orange juice, in hundreds of nice cold bottles. Before mealtime an administrative Beduin checked with the American anthropologist, apparently by pre-arrangement, for the bottle-opener. It seemed a happy exchange of observable cultural data for technical equipment.

To the student of comparative party-going, there are some advantages in all this. For one thing, when you come in you sit down and that is that. There is no compulsive mingling; and no one can ever be left out. Small-talk is incumbent on no one. To be silent is to be civil. While one is told that oblique and flowery language is developed among Eastern cultures to a fine art, so too seems to be the practice of just sitting quietly.

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Paris Letter

The 'Bac' Scandal

By William Millinship

PARIS (OFNS).— THE examiners for the Baccalaureat, France's school-leaving examination, have cleared themselves of charges of sabotage, but the scandal which has shaken France last week may have hastened the end of the Baccalaureat itself.

Thousands of Parisians between the ages of 17 and 19, who were declared to have failed the examination, besieged the Baccalaureat Office the other day claiming that the examiners had deliberately given low marks. Prize-winning pupils had failed in their favourite subjects. Angry parents (much more ferocious than their young where the all-important "bac" is concerned) joined the queue. They even wrote to the newspapers — a sign in France of overpowering emotion.

The Ministry of Education then admitted that mistakes had been made, and the scandal snowballed. Hopes rose. Even pupils who had expected to fail clutched at the providential straw. Their grievances were aired on television.

Now the examiners have gone over the figures again and in some cases checked the papers. They maintain, however, that fewer than 300 candidates out of 70,000 in the Paris region were failed by error. The number of passes is put at 60 per cent, which is about the normal figure.

The examining judges, clinging to their status as sovereign bodies whose judgment is final, have examined — and passed — themselves. But suspicions linger, even in official quarters, where the chaos of the past few days has appeared to some extent as a new expression of hostility to the Government.

At the very least the examiners are suspected of ill-humour. This year they had to do the complicated calculations which decide whether a candidate had failed or passed, copy out lists of figures and inform candidates of the results. This work is normally done by electronic calculating machines, and there is no doubt that the examiners resented the extra clerical drudgery.

They admit the examination was chaotic but put the blame on the Government which has been tinkering with the Baccalaureat system for years. This year the Ministry of Education demanded the results quickly so that candidates could go off on holiday with their fate decided. To put a stop to holiday cramming it has done away with the second-chance examination previously held in September.

Napoleon Bonaparte introduced the examination as the first step in a university education. There were about eight thousand candidates in the whole of France at that time. This year there were 280,000. Few of them will go on to university. The "bac" instead has become an essential piece of luggage of any ambitious child. Its social value is immense, and parents, especially, endure agony waiting for the result of what some critics call "a lottery."

Reformers believe the nightmare should be abolished, except for those going on to university, and should be replaced by a school-leaving diploma based on a child's whole school career.

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Successful Mid-Summer Fashion Show

By Shanil Berlyne

THE unpronounceable Gid-flush fashion house, of Tel Aviv, presented a collection of some 30 models to a Jerusalem audience at the King David Hotel this week in aid of Wizo. The show must be pronounced a resounding success.

Though overlong, the parade of haute couture clothes held the spectators' attention. Among the most outstanding items shown was a pink linen dress spattered with pink and white embroidery, its front cut to give the effect of a chopped-off jacket. The back was split down to jacket length and caught with two bows.

A full-length, barrel-shaped coat with matching sheath was of silk and wool, mixed. Woven in black and blue squares, it was complemented by a plant-pot hat of navy blue and white silk. High spot of the show was a white organza wedding dress covered in hand-embroidered daisies.

Elanit knitwear, Diva swimsuits, Kalb and Kaminits furs and Zili Biner millinery were shown.

The illustration shows, Left to Right: Pink chiffon short evening dress, beautifully draped; broadtail fur coat with a mink collar and a rose-trimmed pink hat; an Elanit slacks outfit, cream leather top, trimmed in dark green wool, matching jersey slacks; blue-and-white-check bikini worn with a "Baby Doll" type of beach jacket.

Mannequin Models New Uniform

TWA's cool new summer hostess uniform is the perfect antidote to the midsummer heat beating down on the Garden of the Museum of Modern Art in Paris. Here modelled by Paris mannequin Ann Wong of Hong Kong, the airy jacket in beige linen is piped to match the silk and wool taupe skirt and hat. A beige dacron blouse and black leather pumps and handbag round out the outfit.

Rome Says Curvy Lines

By Louise Hickman

ROME (AP)— ITALIAN fall and winter fashion showings got under way in Rome Wednesday at the Palazzo Barberini, where the Rome houses will unveil their creations jointly. Showings will open in Florence Saturday. Advance word is that the lines are going to be curvy.

Designers are reluctant to tell all in advance, but Fontana calls it "Minuette '61," which sounds ultra-feminine. It will feature hips rounded at the sides, lightly recalling panniers.

Carosa discusses a line presenting a silhouette more fitted, even though lightly, than the loose lines of past seasons.

Mingolini-Gugenheim promises to respect the feminine figure, something that they really have always done, with a line that is curvy but not tight.

Galitsine will wrap the figure in curves, too. And Tony Aboud, designer of Deluca, says "very curvy" of his straightback, fitted-front theme.

Advance information indicates general agreement on a more marked waistline and skirts that just cover the knee. There seems to be a trend to a higher waist effect.

Fabrics promise to be rich and elegant. Antonelli emphasizes use of contrasting fabrics in a single garment; broadcloth and tweed, satin and crepe, thick and thin woollens.

Balestra mentions a special orange peel silk that is between a crepe and a chiffon, with a wavy surface.

The big colour news will be "Antique Black." Italian designers say that they are scooping Paris on this. It is said to be a black mixed with some brown to create the dusty look of old dried ink.

Some sidelights that promise to be interesting: Deluca's big, floppy felt hats and his evening turbans. Mingolini-Gugenheim's new make-up designed to fit in with their icy-cold colour scheming. Fontana's shoes that fit on either foot.

A showing, July 18, by Roberto Capucci, fair-haired boy of Italian Couture, will mark his 10th fashion anniversary and presumably his swan-song in this country. A reliable Rome fashion source said Capucci is leaving to set up shop in Paris.

Far North Floating Hospital

By Walter Gray

MONTREAL. — THE Canadian Marine Service vessel C.D. Howe left Montreal this week for the Far Northern waters with a full load of Federal Government personnel, missionaries, traders and Eskimos bound for her 30-odd remote ports of call. She will not return home until early October.

In her hold is 1,100 tons of cargo, ranging from diesel oil to salad oil, everything to keep a weather station or other outpost of civilization operating for a whole year.

This is the 11th annual trip for the C.D. Howe. Her 194-foot long hull is reinforced to enable her to make her own way unaided in the face of fairly heavy ice concentrations. She carries a crew of 51 and has 30 cabins that provide comfortable accommodation for 60 passengers. The Eskimos are returning to their native villages after having been south for medical treatment, primarily tuberculosis.

Search for TB

Six years ago the Federal Department of Health began making progress against tuberculosis among the Eskimos by launching an annual combing of the native population to find every possible case of tuberculosis. In 1958 approximately nine per cent of Eskimos seen during the summer patrols were evacuated to the south for treatment. Today this figure has fallen to slightly less than two per cent.

In addition to permanent X-ray units at the Far Northern medical centres, the C.D. Howe is equipped with a small hospital containing full equipment for X-ray chest surveys. The ship also carries a dental clinic to which the Eskimos report for their annual check-up. The Eskimo mother uses her teeth to chew the hides needed for clothing and shelter. In the more remote areas she still premasticates her infant's food for the first two years of its life.

Very Sweet Tooth

The dental officers note a marked deterioration of teeth in those areas where money has become the chief medium of exchange and where store facilities in the expanding northland, are available. Because the Eskimo parent dotes on his child in the belief that his offspring is probably the reincarnation of a dead and revered ancestor, the native children frequently have more spending money than is good for them — and the Eskimo child has a very sweet tooth.

The Northern Health Service provides leaflets in the Eskimo language listing the more nutritional foods. The native buying his rations from the shelf of a store is inclined to buy only the cheapest foods which may be satisfying but not adequate nutritionally.

The populations of the remote settlements, whose natural immunity to ordinary communicable diseases is low because of lack of contact with southern whites, fully expect that when the C.D. Howe leaves port they will come down with the annual plague of colds, sore throats and other similar infections they know as "ship's fever."

Anti-Shots

Members of the patrol carry on an annual immunization programme against whooping caugh, tetanus smallpox and poliomyelitis. In 1958 a polio epidemic raged across Baffin Island, the largest of the Arctic islands, for several months before two doctors, flying from post to post, managed to check the spread. Within the last five years there has been no proven case of diphtheria among Eskimos in the Eastern Arctic. The occasional case of whooping cough may still be found but there is no recorded case of smallpox among the Eastern Eskimos.

At each port of call the local Royal Canadian Mounted Police officer files his master list of Eskimo vital statistics. Twenty years ago, during the eighth decennial census, identification discs were issued to all registered Eskimos. Each Eskimo baby is issued with a disc at birth and keeps the same number through his lifetime. When an Eskimo dies his disc is destroyed and the number is never used again.

The disc system was introduced for several reasons, mainly a lack of uniformity in spelling of Eskimo names, absence of family surnames, and the migratory life of the natives. The master list is vital to the accurate records of the medical and dental examinations.

Most welcome of all aboard the C.D. Howe are stacks of mailbags bringing letters, magazines and parcels to the isolated outposts.

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Diary of a Housewife

By Hadassah Bat-Haim

SHORTLY before we empty the pool for its summer cleaning the cat is seen carrying the head of a fish which no one in our house had given to her and we sadly conclude that Father William, the intrepid carp which had survived three summer camps and three cold winters, rose to the surface at an injudicious moment and was nobbled by his old and ever watchful enemy.

•

FATHER William came to us as a youth, a mere ten centimetres long and slim of girth. He lived amicably enough with two companions for several months in the pool, when one of the three, obviously a naive and inexperienced fish, was pulled out by the cat with almost no trouble at all. After this the other two were careful to rise only in the middle of the pool, where she could not get at them. All summer, when the pool was emptied every few days for cleaning, the fish were put overnight into the bath tub and the family took their showers outside. The second of the survivors was sacrificed to make a good impression on a visiting uncle and Father William remained as solitary guardian. The children, jumping in and out on top of him all summer, seemed not to bother him. He throve and faced the winter with confidence.

•

WE considered buying him a new companion until we noticed one day that the pool was full of very small fish, so clearly he was self sufficient. I asked a friend of mine, a marine biologist, to explain this phenomenon, but the beginning of his answer was so obscure, though no doubt learned, that I did not listen to the rest of it and the small fish remain an enigma. As it happened they all died or were eaten by their proud father (mother?) when the pool was emptied again, all but one, who was sent to stay with a neighbour and disappeared in mysterious circumstances.

•

NOW, as the water is emptied for the fourth season, we lament Father William's ignominious end. But we should have had faith, for there he is, revealed in the diminishing water, a monster, half a metre long and as fat as a barrel. We haul him out and put him in the bath while we decide what to do with him. When his execution is decided upon, The Head of the House leaves the premises with me close behind, leaving the odius task to the gardener who did not know him. A carp is not a creature to which one becomes attached emotionally, but it does seem rather inhospitable and we would rather not witness the deed.

•

HOWEVER, once he is on the table encased in jelly and trimmed with carrots, the Head of the House partakes of him heartily, even remarking on the superiority of his flavour. I contemplate some profound remark that should be appropriate to the occasion but nothing comes to mind though I suppose it will later on. I boil an egg for myself lest the shades of Father William should look in reproach from some piscine Valhalla.

As it happens I don't like carp anyway.

THE PIECE DE RESISTANCE at CAPRICE OPERA is the only one of its kind in France. This little shop near the Opera offers its clients a variety of genuine Madeira dinner and tea sets. The patterns are chosen here, then hand-embroidered in Madeira on Swiss organdie and Irish linen, and shipped direct at factory prices. A tea set 45"x45" with 6 napkins is $13.80. CAPRICE OPERA is also a haven for gift hunters of every brand of perfume, scarves, French dolls, beaded bags, men's ties, Kidine gloves and hundreds of assorted novelties. Maximum possible discount. 28 Rue du 4-September, Paris. (Advt.)

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TRAINING FOR AN ELITE

PROFESSOR Ernst Simon argued with two of his pupils over the air last Saturday night about the desirability of establishing a secondary school devoted to theoretical studies for the benefit of the country's potential leadership. The Professor proved a warm radio personality with a sharp incisive mind; he was opposed by two students — Yohanan Wasner, who understood the principles of academic discussion, and Yoel Shiffman, who led one to fear that the next generation of political demagogues would be no improvement on the current crop.

Professor Simon believes that all men are born unequal and innate tendencies will push the talented to the position of the elite. "Nobody is born good or bad but they are born clever or fools" he contended. There are many elites; in sport, the army, art, officialdom, a natural hierarchy develops. But, he added, "the intellectual elite is the elite of elites." Democracy needs a pyramid topped by the elite. Totalitarian states can develop their intellectual elite regardless of moral considerations, but it is the task of democracy to make the wise good (which is difficult, but easier than making fools wise). The objective of the school that he advocated was to train the elite in abstract thinking.

The dissenting students raised various arguments. One complained that the elite would not serve but govern and would inevitably exploit the ideology to veil the truth. He pointed also to the danger of a hereditary elite—a danger which Professor Simon accepted. The other student found the idea of the "theoretical school" unacceptable and claimed that the elite to be effective must be an integral part of the people and not alien to the rest of the population. He noted that a higher education should stress social, ethical and artistic values besides those of philosophy.

All in all, Professor Simon's "school" is one of the pipedreams of the centuries which has never been really practical and in modern times is even potentially dangerous. Its prototype is to be found in the "Republic" where the syllabus is laid down for training the ideal philosopher-ruler.

Apart from the Hellenistic school, there is a line in Jewish tradition leading to the *batlan* or *Luftmensch*. The Jewish ideal has always been bound up with the intellectual leader who has all too often been totally out of touch with reality.

The problem has become all the more acute in the world in which we are living. There is a naive hangover from liberalism to the effect that ruthlessness should be countered with decency and intellectual honesty — an inability to comprehend that Khrushchev, Mao Tse Tung or Eichmann live within entirely different categories of thought which have no point of contact with the intellectual modes familiar over the centuries to the Western mind. It may be heretical to suggest — but traditional values may have to be a[...] to reality instead of hopefully attempting to [...] reality into the accepted forms of those values. Intellectuals in the U.S. felt a few months ago they were coming into their own, but —tragically for the free world —their path led to the Bay of Pigs, the loss of Laos and the current "what hit us?" position. Survival in the world today may require less conscience and intellectualism than we are sometimes plagued with. The idealist will decry this as dangerous doctrine and insist there can be no compromise with the good.

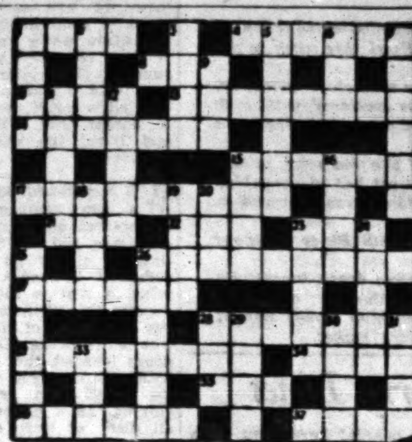
Radio Review

Heaven preserve us from an elite nurtured in a "theoretical school." There are even today in this country some wonderful people immersed in ideological thinking — but one dreads to think of the consequences should the state be entrusted to their direction. This is not to say that secondary education should be devoid of theoretical studies — and I would stress the importance of a study of logic — but it must be bound up all along the line with the strictly practical. The path of nations is dictated by the practical, not the theoretical; this is no new truth but it is more valid than ever today. And while we respect and admire Professor Simon's plea, we should recognize that a lamb will not survive long among wolves, however, brilliantly it bleats.

PICK OF NEXT WEEK'S PROGRAMMES: The death sentence in Jewish tradition (tomorrow at 7.55); Roger Sessions' Fourth Symphony (tomorrow at 11.10 p.m.); Visit to the town of Lydda (Mon. at 7.50); The Timna Copper Plant (Thu. at 7.50); Brahms' Clarinet Quintet Op. 115 (Thu. at 10.20).

AUDIO

POST Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS. — 4. Drags along behind. 7. May come when the party's all over. 8. Make an estimation. 10. All you need for a drink with one of the boys? 13. The child has time to change. 14. Evidence of an accident with the car? 15. Only enough to feed a mosquito? 16. Not the fellow to be in the dark? 17. Have an astounding effect upon. 19. It's said to conclude prayers. 21. A western drama? 23. Tree with apples on, possibly. 24. There's no certainty about it. 26. Rum child? 27. Push a man on board, possibly. 29. All the time. 32. Maiden name. 33. There are oceans of it! 34. "Descriptive of a ship's head! 35. It enable you to see what's going on. 36. Odd figures.

DOWN.—1. Tries on the range? 2. Ian's upset, thanks to her! 3. Just the type to rush in, the idiot. 4. A peculiar feature. 5. Where, in church, to add a P.S. to a letter? 6. Lend an ear. 9. Quietly takes away. 11. One short month. 12. It's a crime to give some sugar to a boy. 13. Goddess of mining? No. 15. You'll often see one stop. 16. One of a bunch of safe openers, possibly. 18. This'll shake you! 20. Manufacturer who employs forced labour? 21. Being successful, it may be worth's several runs. 22. Is it its filling that makes it filling? 23. Men in force. 25. Is it as overseers that they come to the fore? 28. They may be good or evil. 30. Plants with veins? 31. The postman may bring it back. 32. It has a straight edge. 33. Might a sculptor shatter it?

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

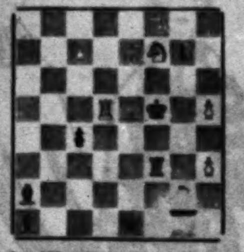
ACROSS. — 1. So-me. 4. Crafts. 8. Bus. 10. Amos. 13. Do-nation. 14. Harness. 15. Socket. 17. Knock-down. 21. Elk. 22. Ida. 23. Owe. 26. Badge-ring. 27. Refill. 28. Baronet. 32. Straw-hat. 34. Nude. 35. Top. 36. Sleepy. 37. Flat.

DOWN. — 1. Shah. 2. Moor. 3. Duds. 5. Reason. 6. F.B.I. 7. Senate. 9. S O S. 11. Maine. 12. Snack. 15. Swag. 16. Kiwi. 18. Olaf. 19. Dial. 20. Odd(man). 23. Orion. 24. Ended. 25. Frisks. 26. Blow up. 28. Bat. 29. A-Tom. 30. Null. 31. Test. 33. Roe.

★ CHESS ★

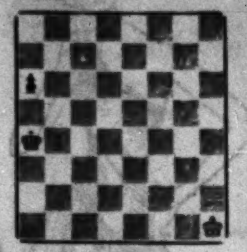
July 14, 1961

Problem No. 1451
Y. VLADIMIROV, Moscow
USSR championship 1961



Ke7; Qf8; Rd5; Re5; Ktf7, Ktg2; Pe7, h3, h5. (9)
Kf5; Qe1; Rf3; Ba1, Bd3; Pe6, g7. (7)
White mates in three (3x)

Problem No. 1452
Ing. L. LOEWENTON, Bucharest
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post



Kh1; Pc7. (2)
Ka6; Rb4; Pa6. (3)
Helpmate in two (H.2x)
a) Diagram; b) Pa6 to a5; c) a6 to a3; d) a6 to a2; e) a6 to b5.

SOLUTIONS. Problem No. 1447 (Grosman & Hirshenson): Setplay 1.—R:b5/Kte3 2.Ktg5/Ktf2:; 1.d4! R:b5/Ktg5, 2.Ktf2/Ktg5:—cyclic mate changes. Problem No. 1448 (Paris): Setplay 1.—Ktf5 2.Kte3 Kth6 2.Ktf5 Ktg4:; 1.Ktf4 Kf2 2.Kte4 Ktf3 3.e5 Ktg3:.

No. 1434: "Mr. Navon's two-mover gave me great pleasure" (Fischer). No. 1436: Cooks in three 1.Bf2 (g3) — 2.d8Q+; another solution in four 1.B:e4, 2.Re2+, 3.Bg3!, 4.Bf4 (Fischer). No. 1437: 1.Ktf:e5? Kt:f6!

LADDER: J. Pincesvski 160 Dr. R. Spitzer 153 (prizewinners), Savir-Silbermann 120, Bar Nir 88, Balfour 85, Heli 35, Fischer 34, Asher 36, Dr. Gruenfeld 23.

Solution to J. Goldschmidt, Beit Maon, Rishon Lezion.

TOURNEY AWARD. The prize winners of the I.P.A. Ring tourney for two-movers, 1960/II (Judge: L. Larsen, Denmark) were: 1st — Lamerhav No. 549 by J. Retter, Jerusalem; 2nd — Al Hamishmar No. 1622 by A. Scotti, Italy; 3rd — Lamerhav No. 53p by E. Navon, Neve Or. The full award will be published in "Haproblemai."

NATIONAL TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP

The sixth round of the A Division Championship will bring together tomorrow the Lasker I and Ramat Gan, Lasker II and Jerusalem, Zahal and ASA and Haifa and Reti. The second team is the home team in each case.

Overall standings in Division B, North: Emek Hefer and Haifa Youth 21 points each, Haifa Hapoel 20½, Petah Tikva 19½, Hadera 14½, Upper Galilee 13½, Kfar Ata 13½, Kfar Saba 11, Genigar and Herzliya 7½ points each.

SOLVING CONTEST (Problems 1431-1440). Maximum: 2-3-4-2-2-6-2-6-4-2/33. Bar Nir: 5-2-4-4-14/29; Fischer: 4-24/28; Pincesvski: 5-22/27; Spitzer: 5-4-16/25; Savir-Silbermann: 17-3-4/24; Asher 20; Balfour, Gruenfeld: 12.

NOTES AND REMARKS. No. 1433: Cook 1.Kte5. Suggested correction: add black pawn on [...]

EUROPEAN TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP

The USSR won the event with 74½ points out of the possible 100. One of the memorable encounters was the Gort-Keres game (Czechoslovakia - U S S R) reached the following complicated position after 35 moves:

White: Kg1; Qe6; Rb1, Re1; Bf2; Pa4, d6, f3, g2, h2. (10)
Black: Kh8; Qc2; Ra8, Rb8; Bf6; Pb3, e4, f5, g7, h7. (10)

White played the natural 35. Rf1—e1 and it seems that the black queen has to retreat, after which the pawn on e4 is lost. But Keres found an interesting way to exploit the power of his passed pawns: 35.—Q:e1! 36.R:e1 b2 37.Rb1 e3 38.Qe2 R:a4 39.d7 h6 40.Qa6+ Kh7 41.d8Q R:d8 42.Q:a4 Rd2 43.B:b2 e:b 44.Qb3 Rd8 45.Qc2 Rb8 46.Qb1 g6 47.g4 Ra8 48.Kg2 Ra1 49.Qc2 b1Q 50.Qe7+ Bg7 51.Bd4 Qf1+ 52.Kg3 f4+ 53.K:f4 Qe1+. White resigns.

SWITZERLAND-SPAIN MATCH
Game No. 1603
Sicilian Defence

W. BHEND — F. PERES

1.e4 c5 2.Ktf3 d6 3.Bb5+ Bd7 4.B:d7+ Q:d7 5.c4 Ktf6 6.Ktc3 Ktc6 7.0-0 g6 8.d4 c:d 9.Kt:d4 Bg7 10.Ktde2 0-0 11.f3 a6 12.Be3 Kte5 13.b3 b5 14.c:b a:b 15.Qd2 Qb7 16.Ktf4 Rfc8 17.Rac1 e6 18.Rfd1 Rc6 19.Ktfe2 b4 20.Kta4 Rac8 21.Ktb6 R:c1 22.Kt:c1 Rc3 23.Bd4 R:f3! 24.Q:b4 Q:e4 25.Q:d6 Ktfg4 26.Qd8+ Bf8 27.Bc5 h5 28.Q:f8+ Kh7 29.Qd8 Qe2 30.Ktc4 Bf2 31.Kh1 R:g2 32.Bd2 R:h2+ 33.Kg1 Ktf3+. White resigns.

BUDAPEST CHAMPIONSHIP 1961
Game No. 1604
Staunton Gambit

BAKOSH — GASTONI

1.d4 f5 2.e4 f:e 3.Ktc3 Ktf6 4.Bg5 g6 5.h4 d5 6.f3 Qd6 7.Qd2 Qg3+ 8.Kd1 Qd6 9.Bf4 Qb6 10.Kc1 a6 11.h5 g:h 12.Be5 Be6 13.f:e Ktbd7 14.e:d Kt:e5 15.d:e Ktg4 16.Qe1 0-0-0 17.Ktf3 B:d5 18.Bd3 Ktf2 19.Rf1 Bh6+ 20.Kb1 Kt:d3 21.c:d Be6 22.Ke2 R:d3! 23.K:d3 Rd8+ 24.Kc2 Bf5+ 25.Kte4 Qe5+ 26.Kb3 Be3+ 27.Ka4 b5+ 28.Ka5 Qb6+ 29.K:b4 Rd4+ 30.Kc3 Qc6+. White resigns.

ELIAHU SHAHAF

BRIDGE — By JERUSALEMITE

WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP GAMES

	S. A9753 H. J6 D. QJ86 C. A6	
S. KQ8 42 H. 1053 D. A104 C. K5	N W E S	S. 10 H. Q72 D. K97 52 C. J1078
	S. J6 H. AK984 D. 3 C. Q9842	

THE above game was responsible for a major swing in favour of the French versus the U.S. team.

At the first table the Americans, playing North-South, stopped at two hearts and made three. At the second table the bidding was:

South	*West*	*North*	*East*
1H	1S	Db	1NT
2C	—	3H	—
4H	—	—	—

Levenritt, sitting West played the three of hearts — a most unlucky choice; his partner Schenken covered dummy's six with the queen and Ghestem, South, made his king. A diamond was next led to dummy's jack and won with East's king.

The return of the spade ten was covered by South and West and finally taken with dummy's ace. South then ruffed a diamond, reentered dummy with the trump jack and ruffed out West's diamond ace. The ace of hearts drew all trumps, and South led a low spade; West refused to win, and dummy's seven took the trick.

South, who had a perfect count, knew that West was down to two cards in each black suit, but he could not tell with certainty whether he had the king of clubs. To meet all eventualities he therefore played the club ace. It mattered little that West elected to drop his king to avoid the end-play trap: declarer's queen was there to take the tenth trick.

Strip-Tease Comes to Haifa

ONCE it was legalized in Tel Aviv, strip-tease was certain to come to Haifa sooner or later. Now it takes top billing in the new floor show at the Ramat Hadar Night Club. Although whichever way you may look at it, and people do look, strip-tease is essentially the spectacle of a woman undressing, the show proves that it can be done in a dramatic fashion at least.

The stripper is 19-year-old Tamar Elkayam, a Youth Aliya graduate from Morocco who learned to strip after she left the organisation's care, under the guidance of her dancing partner Miko. She appears alternately as Miss Loulou, queen of strip-tease, and Tami — the second half of the Miko and Tami dance team.

Miss Elkayam has learned well. She unveils herself slowly, amusingly, suspensefully suggesting that every move is her last one, yet carrying on until she stands completely revealed but for a G-string and some very heavy make up. She has a good figure, talks with a heavy French accent and is setting off on a tour of Europe with Miko. The couple, who do well as dancers, may give their European audiences a rather exaggerated picture of "Israel dancers" but they will no doubt compete well.

The show is rounded out by a pair of Spanish dancers, Pastero and Romero, who are on their first visit to Israel after a three-year stand in Dakar. They do well in a Montmartre dance and are later joined by four other Spanish ladies for a Tropical Ballet, enhanced by the special effect of ultra violet lamps which make their dresses luminous and turn their skin dark. They dance with zest and gusto.

Y. FRIEDLER

INBAL
Dance Theatre
THE STORY OF RUTH
A Musical Play

TEL AVIV: Mograbi, Tomorrow, Sat. night, July 15, at 7.30 & 9.30 p.m. (air conditioning).

RAMATAYIM: Beit Hapoalim, Tues., July 18.

TEL AVIV: Mograbi, Wed., July 19.

ON THE AIR

TODAY
FIRST PROGRAMME
393, 256.4, 373.8 & 239 M.

6.00 a.m. Religious Service (R). 6.10 Musical Clock (R). 6.58 Programme Announcements. 7.17 Morning Melodies. 8.00 Close Down.

11.00 a.m. Programme Announcement. 11.01 Popular Concert: Tchaikovsky: "The Sleeping Beauty," Ballet, Op. 66; Schumann: Andante & Variations Op. 46; Malipiero: "La Cimarosiana" — after melodies by Cimarosa; 12.10 The French Ambassador — on the occasion of July 14. 12.15 "Listen to the Band." — French Songs & Marches, performed by various bands. 12.35 Errol Garner (Piano). 12.45 Lunchtime Music. 1.45 Where to Go? 2.30 Close Down.

3.15 Shabbat Songs. 3.30 Kabbalat Shabbat. 4.00 Youth Corner. 4.30 Women's Programme. 5.06 Announcements 5.15 Classical Request Programme: Cimarosa: Concerto for Oboe and Orchestra, played by Sidney Gallesi with the Alessandro Scarlatti Orchestra, conducted by Franco Caracciolo; Schumann: Symphony No. 1 in B flat major Op. 38 ("Spring"), played by the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Paul Klecki. 6.00 Bible Reading. 6.10 Shabbat Songs. 6.30 Literary Bag. 7.20 Light Music. 8.00 "Once Upon a Time" — series ed. by A. Ettinger. 8.45 Songs for Choir, performed by the Stockholm University Singers, conducted by Ibar Reij. 9.15 Spot Announcement. 9.16 Friday Evening Concert: Handel: Overture: "Alexander's Feast" played by a Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Rolf Reinhardt; Yosef Tal: Concerto for Viola and Orchestra, played by Gideon Roehr with the Kol Yisrael Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Heinz Freudenthal. Beethoven: Symphony No. 1 in C major Op. 21, played by the Philharmonia Orchestra, conducted by Otto Klemperer. 10.15 "Don Juan in European Literature & Theatre." 11.10 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Services. 7.57 Light Classical Music: Rossini: Romance No. 2 in F for Violin and Orchestra (Soloist: Zino Francescatti); Dvorak: Scherzo Capriccioso Op. 66; De Falla: Dance from "Vida Breve"; Mendelssohn: Wedding March from "A Midsummer Night's Dream" (Conductor: Antal Dorati). 8.38 Today's Programmes. 8.45 Sabbath Morning Concert: Castoldi: Two Songs; Bach: Brandenburg Concerto No. 1 with the Adolph Busch Chamber Orchestra 9.15 The Week's Diary. 9.50 Hebrew Songs. 10.15 "The Science World" — ed. by Drs. I. Michaeli & N. Sharon. 10.35 "Curtain Up." 11.50 Request for Hebrew Songs. 12.20 "Stage and Screen." 1.00 The Kol Yisrael Orchestra. 1.40 Cantoral Recordings. 2.30 Close Down.

3.30 p.m. Announcements. 3.33 Pages from a Musical Diary. 3.55 Youth Corner. 4.15 "The Melody Lingers On..." 5.00 Nation's Songs. 5.30 "Science Studio." 5.45 Oriental Songs. 6.10 In the Field of Art. 6.25 Programme — ed. by E. Gali. 6.55 A. Alon's Weekly Section. 7.20 Light Music played by the Kol Yisrael Orchestra. 7.55 "Hamavdil and Melaveh Malka." 8.25 Sports. 8.50 Bible Reading: Mishlei, chaps. 19 & 20. 9.15 Spot Announcement. 9.16 Pre-Classical Music. Tartini: Concerto in G major for Flute and Orchestra, (Soloist: Aurele Nicolet); Lully: "Le Temple de la Paix" Conductor, Louis de Froment. 9.45 "999" — Programme on Police Activities. 10.15 The Music of Igor Stravinsky. The third programme in the series, presented by Natan Mishori. 11.10 Contemporary Composers in the U.S.A. Roger Sessions: Symphony No. 4, introduced and explained by Gary Bertini. 12.00 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME
480, 422 & 202.7
Commercial Programme:

Today: 3.59 p.m. Opening. 4.00 Programme for Tourists presented by Yehuda Lev. 5.00 News. 5.05 Announcements. 5.06 Tunes & melodies. 5.45 Hebrew Songs. 6.00 "From the Newsroom." 6.02 New Records. 6.30 Oriental Songs. 6.57 "From the Newsroom." 6.59 Close Down.

9.30 Opening. 9.31 "Mixed Bag" ed. by I. Daliot. 10.00 "From the Newsroom." 10.20 Folk Dances. 10.30 Dance Music. 11.00 News. 11.10 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 9.30 Opening. 9.31 Hebrew Songs. 10.00 "From the Newsroom." 10.02 Musical Miniatures. 10.30 Dance Music. 11.00 News. 11.10 Dance Music. 12.00 Close Down.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR: Today & Tomorrow: 7.00 p.m. News in Easy Hebrew. 7.15 Rumanian. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 News in Mograbit (Tomorrow: Hebrew Lesson). 8.10 News in Hungarian. 8.20 News in Polish. 8.30 Ladino. 9.00 News in French. 9.15 News in English.

ARABIC PROGRAMME
407 & 41.7 M.

(Including News): Today and Tomorrow and Sunday: 6.28-7.15 a.m.; 1.13-2.15, 5.28-11.15 p.m.

KOL YISRAEL LAGOLA (33.8 M.) Today: 10.15 News. 10.25 Report on the Eichmann Trial. 10.30 Shabbat Programme. 10.45 News, Headlines & Close Down.

Tomorrow: 10.15 News. 10.25 Editorial Opinion. 10.35 Israel Cantors. 10.45 News Headlines & Close Down.

Programme to South Africa: Today: 6.45 News. 6.55 Report on the Eichmann Trial. 7.00 Shabbat Programme. 7.14 News Headlines & Close Down. Tomorrow: 6.45 News. 6.55 Editorial Opinion. 7.05 Cantoral Music. 7.15 News Headlines & Close Down.

ARMY PROGRAMME
216, 225 & 235 M.

Today: 6.00 Opening. 6.03 Request Programme. 6.55 Reading of the "Haftara" by A. Gurevitch. 7.00 News. 7.10 "Vis-à-Vis." 7.30 Weekly Report on the Eichmann Trial. 8.00 Friday Evening Concert: Works by Beethoven, Prokofiev & Mendelssohn. 9.00 News. 9.15 "Together — Entertainment Programme. 10.30 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 6.00 Opening. 6.03 Pleasant Tunes. 6.58 Announcements. 7.00 News. 7.10 Folk Dances. 7.30 "Musical Pot-Pourri." 8.00 Musical Miniatures. 8.30 "The Night Following the Sabbath." 9.00 News. 9.15 Dance Music. 10.30 Close Down.

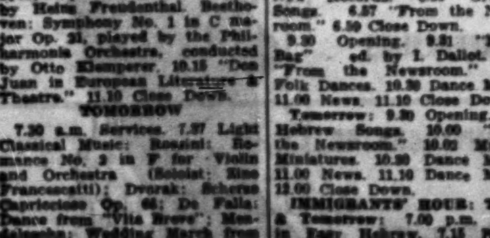
B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS (13.44, 16.77 & 13.80 M.): 7.15-7.45 p.m. Today: News, News Comment, From Near & Far. Tomorrow: News, International Commentary, Sports Review.

CYPRUS BROADCASTING CORPORATION English Programme (434 & 495 M.): News: 7.30 a.m., 2.00, 7.00, 11.00 p.m. Today: 7.45 a.m. The Coca Cola Programme. 8.00 Melodies & Memories. 8.30 My Word. 9.00 Miniature Concert. 9.30 Vanished Without Trace. 9.45 Piano Playtime. 10.00 Melody Dance Band. 10.30 String Song. 11.00 The Final Year. 11.15 Light Music. 11.30 Focus on Fact. 12.00 Midday Melodies. 2.15 p.m. The Name is Shane. 2.30 For Children. 6.45 The Lanitis Programme. 7.15 Nesbitt's Passing Parade. 10.00 Meet Mr. Mystery. 10.15 Stars of Song. 10.30 Hit Parade. Tomorrow: 7.45 a.m. The Coca Cola Programme. 8.00 Melodies & Memories. 8.30 Popular Light Orchestra. 9.00 Meet Mr. Mystery. 9.45 Piano Playtime. 10.00 Felix King. 10.30 Rhythm is their Business. 11.00 The Final Year. 11.15 Wally Scott & his Orchestra. 11.30 Danger Point. 2.00 Hit Parade. 2.15 The Name is Shane. 2.30 Robert Farnon. 6.45 The Lanitis Programme. 7.15 Space. 10.15 Stars of Song. 10.30 Saturday Night Theatre. 11.00 Midnight Levant.

VOICE OF AMERICA

Today: 5.00 News. 5.15 United Nations in Action — On-the-scene coverage of the U.N. proceedings. 6.00 News. 6.15 United Nations in Action (Repeat of 5.15). 7.00 The Breakfast Show 2½ hours of latest straight, factual news, music and special features. 15.00 Report to South Asia: News; Regional Feature. 16.00 News; News Analysis. 16.15 American Journal. 17.00 News; News Analysis. 17.15 Report to Middle East: Regional Feature. 18.00 News. 18.15 Opinion Roundup. 19.00 Report to Middle East: News; Regional Feature (Repeat of 17.15 feature). 19.30 Listener's Log. 20.00 Report to Africa: News; Regional Feature. Weekly commentary by VOA, Africa Editor Richard Walton. 20.30 American Journal (Repeat of 16.15). 20.45 Opinion Roundup. 21.00 News in Special English. 21.15 Music, U.S.A. (Popular). Popular Music. 22.00 News in Special English. 22.15 Music, USA (Jazz) Gil Evans, Bob Zurke, Count Basie, Andy Kirk, others. 23.00 News; News Analysis. 23.15 Radio Amateurs' Notebook—With Bill Leonard. 23.30 Forum (Law) Business enterprise and the law — Speaker: Louis Loss. 24.00 News; News Analysis. 0.15 American Journal (Repeat of 16.15).

Tomorrow: 5.00 News. 5.15 United Nations Week— A summary of the week's U.N. proceedings. 6.00 News. 6.15 United Nations Week (Repeat of 5.15). 7.00 The Breakfast Show 2½ hours of latest straight, factual news: music and special features. 15.00 Report to South Asia: News; Regional Feature. 16.00 News; News Analysis. 16.15 America This Week. 17.00 News; News Analysis. 17.15 Report to Middle East: Regional Feature. Bancroft commentary. 18.00 News. 18.15 Opinion Roundup. 19.00 Report to Middle East: News; Regional Feature (Repeat of 17.15). 19.30 Listener's Log. 20.00 Report to Africa: News; Regional Feature Weekly review of articles on Africa printed in American magazines 20.30 America This Week (Repeat of 16.15). 20.45 World Press Roundup. 21.00 News in Special English. 21.15 Music, USA (Popular) Popular Music. 22.00 News in Special English. 22.15 Music (Jazz) The Count Basie Story — An Album recorded in June and July of 1960. 23.00 News; News Analysis. 23.15 Perspective, United States policy toward the emerging nations 23.45 Folk Music. Negro folk music No. 10. 24.00 News; News Analysis. 0.15 Sunday America. This Week (Repeat of 16.15).



TOURISTS! Have you wondered what might be the most coveted gift to bring home to your friends and relatives, and at the same time a lasting souvenir of your trip to Israel? Here's the answer. HED ARZI offers you original Israeli recordings of songs, dances and Israel's folklore music, performed by the best Israeli artists.

ASK AT ANY RECORD DEALER FOR HED ARZI RECORDS.

Reservation of tables by phone 43131.

Tel Aviv Cinemas

Commencing Sat., July 15 7.30, 9.30. Weekdays: 4, 7.30, 9.30

TEL-AVIV Cinema
TODAY, AT 2.30 P.M. 3rd Week
The famous play by William Faulkner (Pulitzer and Nobel Prizewinner)
"SANCTUARY"
Starring LEE REMICK, YVES MONTAND, BRADFORD DILLMAN.

ALLENBY Tel. 63820 — 4th Week
Yul Brynner, Horst Buchholz, Eli Wallach
The Magnificent Seven
they were seven... and fought like seven hundred.
4, 7.20, 9.30.

ARMON DAVID — 5th Week
School for Scoundrels
with IAN CARMICHAEL, TERRY THOMAS, ALASTAIR SIM
Hebrew, French subtitles

BEN YEHUDA — 12th Week
Evening perf. 7.30, 9.30
INGMAR BERGMAN OSCAR 1961 WINNER
The Virgin Spring
Non-stop Mats at 10-12-2-4 Sniper's Ridge

CHEN
Angie Dickinson, Peter Finch
THE SINS OF RACHEL CADE
Technicolor 4, 7.15, 9.30
M.G.M. in colour Adults only

EDEN — 5th Week
FARID EL ATRASH in
MY HAPPINESS ONLY WITH YOU

ESTHER
Robert Wagner, Natalie Wood, George Hamilton
"All the Fine Young Cannibals"
Youth restlessly searching for love.
M.G.M. in Colour. Adults Only.

GAT — 2nd Week
Ingmar Bergman's classic
Wild Strawberries
The picture that won international applause
7.30, 9.30
Mats. at 4: THE HEART Edmondo de Amici's enchanting story.

HOD
Evening perfs. at 7.30, 9.30
Israel Premiere
Tirez sur le pianiste
with Charles Aznavour, Marie Dubois
Daily at 3.15 and 5.15 (3rd Week)
THE SLEEPING BEAUTY Charming Forum Film in Technicolor and Technirama

MAXIM — 5th Week
(Air Conditioned)
The exciting French comedy
Louis De Funes, Noelle Adam, Pierre Mondy
NI VU... NI CONNU...
Today (Friday), 2.30

MIGDALOR — 3rd Week
Airconditioned
MYLENE DEMONGEOT, MICHAEL CRAIG
UPSTAIRS and DOWNSTAIRS
In Eastman colour.

MOGRABI Tel. 23331 — 2nd Week
"Les Fausses Ingenues"
Gabrielle Ferzetti, Jeanne Valerie, Christine Kaufman
Columbia Picture

OPHIR — 11th Week
Spartacus
in Technicolor Super Technirama
2 performances daily at 4, 8
Saturday evening one perf. at 8 only

ORION
MAXIE
A charming Viennese picture with WILLY FRITSCH, CORNELL BORCHERS and the child stars Sabine Eggerth, Peter Feldt

PARIS — 2nd Week
Air Conditioned
Audrey Hepburn—Peter Finch in Fred Zinman's production
THE NUN'S STORY
7, 9.30
Mats. continuous from 10 a.m. WARNER'S FESTIVAL FOR CHILDREN

PEER — 2nd Week
The Man Who Wouldn't Talk
ANNA NEAGLE, ANTHONY QUAYLE, ZSA ZSA GABOR

SHDEROTH — 14th Week
Melina Mercouri
Best Actress Award, Cannes 1960 in
NEVER ON SUNDAY
for adults only

TAMAR — 2nd Week
WALT DISNEY'S "IDEAL FILM FOR YOUNG & OLD"
OLD YELLER
in Technicolor
Daily at 10, 12, 2, 4, 7 & 9.

TCHELET — 3rd Week
Air-conditioned
EUGEN ONEGIN
based on Pushkin's masterpiece.
Music by Tschaikovsky
Bolshoi Theatre Ensemble

YARON — 3rd Week
WILLIAM HOLDEN in RAY STARK'S
THE WORLD OF SUZIE WONG
Co-starring: NANCY KWAN, MICHAEL WILDING, SYLVIA SYMS

ZAMIR
The great Bulgarian picture.
The Last Attack
Morning and Evening Perfs.
Mats. THE FLOWER OF THE ROCK

RAMAT GAN Cinema
Ramat Gan
Evening perfs. 7.30 & 9.30
The spy story that shocked the World War II world.
BRADFORD DILLMAN, SUZY PARKER
Circle of Deception
Mats. at 4: Laughter for young and old
THE GOLDEN AGE OF COMEDY

ZAFON CINEMA
16 — The Perfect Show in TODD-AO
CAN-CAN
16 — starring Shirley MacLaine, Maurice Chevalier, Frank Sinatra

Jerusalem Cinemas

Commencing Saturday, July 15, 1961.
Weekdays Mats.: 3.30 p.m. Evenings: 7 & 9 p.m.
Saturday, 7.15, 9.15 p.m.

CHEN Tel. 22955 — 2nd Week
FRANK SINATRA, DEAN MARTIN, ANGIE DICKINSON in
Ocean's 11
Technicolor-Panavision
3.30, 7, 9.15
Airconditioned
No complimentary tickets.

EDEN Tel. 23829
A powerful film and an important milestone in film art
Duel in the Sun
Curd Jurgens, Maria Schell

HABIRAH Tel. 26399
First Love
Carla Gravina — Lorella De Luca
A most amusing film for all ages.

JERUSALEM Tel. 28067
The Tempest
by PUSHKIN
with SILVANA MANGANO and VAN HEFLIN

OR GIL Tel. 26486
air conditioned
The film that shocked the world
Mein Kampf
adults over 13 only
No complimentary tickets

ORNA Tel. 24733
Cinemascope—color de Luxe
The most fantastic adventures ever lived!
THE WIZARD OF BAGHDAD
DICK SHAWN, DIANE BAKER

EDISON Tel. 24056
A Wilhelm Dieterle Production based on Pushkin's novel
DUBROWSKY
John Forsythe — Rossanna Schiaffino
also: LADO, Yugoslav Ballet Cinemascope
Tickets for Sat., all Friday: S. Bennaim, and Box Office.
No Complimentary Tickets
Mat.: 10.30 & 3.30 at 35 ag.
Walt Disney's CINDERELLA
Today: at 10.30 & 3
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN

ORION Tel. 22914
The courageous men and women of the Underground
GEORGES MARSHAL, DANY ROBIN
QUAND SONNERA MIDI
Daily at 10.30 a.m.
"SAPS AT SEA" with Laurel & Hardy
35 agora per ticket.

RON Tel. 23104 — 2nd Week
One of the greatest this season:
ROCCO AND HIS BROTHERS
Alain Delon, Annie Girardot
For adults only, film starts 3.30, 7, and 9.30 p.m. and Saturday at 7.15 & 9.30 p.m.
From Sunday daily at 10.45 a.m. for children at 35 agora per ticket
Hercules Unchained—Color
Today, Friday at 3 p.m.
Rocco & his Brothers
No evening Perf. on 17/7.

SEMADAR Tel. 33742
The Life Story of Author F. SCOTT FITZGERALD
BELOVED INFIDEL
Gregory Peck, Deborah Kerr.

TEL OR Tel. 33570
After the success of Pimpernel Smith we present now the best of them all
ALEXANDER KORDA'S unforgettable
The Scarlet Pimpernel
LESLIE HOWARD in his greatest role and Merle Oberon, Raymond Massey
A Forum Film release.

ZION HALL Tel. 20266
Four of today's most exciting Dramatic Stars
Shirley MacLaine — Anthony Franciosa — Dean Martin — Carolyn Jones
in the intense, powerful and compelling drama
CAREER

STUDIO Tel. 24055
5th Week in Jerusalem
The Turkish Big Hit
Mother Don't Leave Me
Friday at 3 p.m.
Mother Don't Leave Me.

Haifa Cinemas

From Saturday July 15, 1961

AMPHITHEATRE Tel. 4018
From Agatha Christie, author of "Witness for the Prosecution" comes the lively murder mystery
THE SPIDER'S WEB
with John Justin, Glynis Johns
United Artists release in Technicolor.

ARMON Tel. 4848
ISRAEL PREMIERE
The film for all ages
Gli Amori di Ercole
(Loves of Hercules)
Jayne Mansfield and Mickey Hargitay (her husband)
Cinemascope & Technicolor
Sat. night perfs at 7 & 9.10
Weekdays at 4, 6.45 & 9.

ATZMON Tel. 3003
JOHN FORD's most suspenseful and exciting film ever known
Sergeant Rutlege
Technicolor.
Jeffrey Hunter, Constance Towers.

CHEN Tel. 66272
The Cinema for better films
Beit Hamaccabi, Rehov Shabetai Levy.
3rd WEEK
Israel Premiere
Ingmar Bergman's most outstanding film
Lesson in Love
For adults only.
Air cooling.
Sat. night perfs at 7 & 9.10
Weekdays at 6.45 & 9 only.
Morning and afternoon perfs.
Friday 14.7.61 at 10-12-2.
Weekdays at 10-12-2-4.
2nd Week
JOSELITO
—EL PEQUENO CORONEL (The Young Colonel)
Eastmancolour.

EN DOR Tel. 3421
Sat., Sun., Mond.
EXPRESSO BONGO
Laurence Harvey, Sylvia Syms
Tues., Wed. & Thurs.
THE DELICATE DELINQUENT
Jerry Lewis, Martha Hyer.
Sat. night perfs at 7 & 9.10
Weekdays at 6.45 & 9 only.

MAY Tel. 2858
Air conditioned
Spencer Tracy, Fredrick March, Gene Kelly
Inherit the Wind

GAL OR Tel. 4567
Friday, 14.7. 3 perfs. at 10-12-2. Weekdays, 6 perfs. daily at 10-12-2-4-7-9.
LAUREL & HARDY in
The Bohemian Girl

MIRON Tel. 3003
3rd Week
A great story on the screen
POLLYANNA
Technicolor.
Jane Wyman, Richard Egan, Hayley Mills.

MORIAH Tel. 81477
2nd Week
Peter Sellers in another great British Comedy
Two-Way Stretch

ORAH Tel. 4017
Forum Film proudly presents
Les grandes familles
an outstanding film with an outstanding cast
JEAN GABIN, PIERRE BRASSEUR, Annie DUCAUX
Special Award of Merit.

ORION Tel. 4020
Hall ventilated
2nd Week
INGMAR BERGMAN's
The Virgin Spring
For adults only.

ORLY Tel. 81868
One minute—Carmelit terminus.
D. H. Lawrence's
SONS AND LOVERS
Dean Stockwell, Trevor Howard, Heather Sears.
Cinemascope.
Sat. night perfs at 7 & 9.10
Weekdays 2 perfs. at 6.45 & 9
Children's matinee perfs. daily at 4 p.m.
PARADE OF POPEYE CARTOONS.

PEER Tel. 2232
Jayne Mansfield, Leo Genn, Carl Boehm,
in a British tense musical drama in the heart of Soho
TOO HOT TO HANDLE
Technicolor.
For adults only.
Sat. night perfs. at 7 & 9.10.
Weekdays at 4, 6.45 & 9.

TAMAR Tel. 6582
I AIM AT THE STARS
The Life Story of WERNER VON BRAUN
The most incredible story of the space age.
Curd Jurgens, Victoria Shaw, Herbert Lom.
A Columbia Picture.

President Yameogo dances with a folk-dance troupe at a reception given in his honour by Mrs. Golda Meir.
Photo by Harris

Upper Volta Treaty

THE visit of President Maurice Yameogo of Upper Volta was capped this week by his signing a treaty of friendship and peace between his country and Israel.

The treaty, which is Israel's fourth such pact—and the second with an African nation—stipulates that "eternal peace and friendship" shall reign in the relations between the two nations, and calls upon them to settle any differences which may arise by peaceful means. It also provides for the establishment of regular consular and diplomatic relations and accords the citizens of either nation the right to travel freely, engage in commerce, and own property in the other country.

In a joint communique, issued before the President's departure, he and Prime Minister Ben-Gurion reaffirmed the close ties between their two nations and expressed the hope that in the near future all nations still under colonial rule would gain independence. They deplored the strife and slaughter in Angola and the policy of apartheid practised against the African majority in South Africa. The two leaders stressed that all international disputes should be settled by peaceful means in accordance with the principles of the U.N., and called upon the nations of the Middle East, Africa, and other areas to abstain from the use and threat of force and to settle their problems by direct negotiations.

Coming as they did one month after the signing of a mutual technical assistance pact between the two nations, the treaty and communique gave eloquent expression to their mutual desire for co-operation.

This desire was also reflected in less formal ways throughout President Yameogo's week-long visit. Wherever he went—Jerusalem, Haifa, Beersheba, Nazareth, Tel Aviv—he was warmly greeted by Israel's citizens, and he responded to this welcome with warm words of friendliness and appreciation.

In a long statement to the press on the eve of his departure, President Yameogo compared the historical plight of the Jewish and African peoples and stressed that both had now found freedom and independence in their own lands.

In view of his position as President of the Council of the Entente between his country, Dahomey, Niger and the Ivory Coast, President Yameogo's visit symbolized the friendly relations that have developed between these nations and Israel. This week's announcement that the Presidents of the other member nations had also been invited here opened the pleasant prospect that President Yameogo's very successful visit may soon be duplicated.

Election Heat

THE Lavon affair is not quite dead. In a way this is not remarkable, since it was anticipated that Mapai's opponents would seek to exploit it in the election campaign for all it was worth. What was not expected was that Mr. Ben-Gurion himself would keep it going. At the special Knesset session on July 3, which was called to discuss the Army handbook on the elections, the Prime Minister reverted to the affair in his opening speech, as did many of the speakers who followed. And when Mr. Israel Galili of Ahdut Ha'avoda asked why the Army had not been officially informed of the Cabinet decision exonerating Mr. Pinhas Lavon, Mr. Ben-Gurion jumped to his feet and exclaimed that it was precisely on account of that decision that he had caused the Government to resign. With the resignation, he added, the findings of the Committee of Seven had became invalidated.

Whether the Opposition will succeed in holding another special Knesset session on this subject is not yet certain, but in the meantime Justice Minister Pinhas Rosen, who headed the Committee of Seven, has produced an "open letter to Mapai," setting forth his view. Mr. Rosen wrote that the Prime Minister's statement put the clock back to the deadlock of the Olshan-Dori committee of 1955 and wiped off the slate all the developments of 1960. Mr. Rosen denied Mr. Ben-Gurion's charges that the Committee had usurped judicial prerogatives or that it had "convicted" the "senior officer" involved. There was no basis for a formal charge before the court, Mr. Rosen wrote. If Mr. Lavon gave the order, there was nothing criminal, because he was authorized to do so. And if the "senior officer" gave the order without proper authority, the statute of limitations on that offence had also expired, and there could be no trial. He did not detail why, under such circumstances, the report nevertheless went on to give an opinion on the dispute. Mr. Rosen wound up by challenging Mapai to state whether the party's official stand was that the decision of the Cabinet confirming the Committee's report was void.

On the political front in general, the parties have begun to step up their campaigns. There is only one more month to go, as massive newspaper advertisments and newly-erected billboards filled with party posters testify. But the campaign fever seems to have left the voters relatively untouched. Political rallies are not as animated or well-attended as they were two years ago. The voters have either made up their minds already as to how they will vote, or they simply are more concerned about their summer vacations.

The Liberals suffered a setback this week. As a new list, they required the authority of the Central Election Board to use "Lammed" — the first letter of the "Hebrew" word for Liberals — as their party symbol. But the same letter was claimed by another list, the Yemenites, — at the instigation of Mapai, the Liberals charged. (There was no "Lammed" list in 1959, although the Yemenite Association had one in 1955.)

As the Chairman of the Central Elections Board, Justice Berinson, commented, there was an anomaly in the fact that the Board (except for the Chairman) is composed of representatives of political parties. This week a majority of the Board, consisting of Mapai, Herut, and Poalei Agudat Yisrael, turned down the Liberals' claim to their "Lammed." Party spokesmen said that they would appeal to the Supreme Court.

Hausner versus Eichmann

THE Attorney-General, Mr. Gideon Hausner, began his cross-examination of Adolf Eichmann last Friday. He continued this week, each day digging deeper into the pile of documents, but only a little deeper into the man himself.

Few persons claimed to understand Eichmann — as a man — when the trial first started. Now, slightly more than three months later, just as few claim to be any wiser, despite the hours they may have spent in the air-conditioned courtroom.

Eichmann's standard answer whenever he gets into trouble — and Mr. Hausner has done his utmost to make him explain every written or oral contradiction — is a stereotyped: "I was obeing orders."

Although this is no excuse in law, it makes Eichmann out to be a robot, sworn to blind obedience, and with heavy blinkers on his mind. But few persons accepted this, for the dexterity with which he slipped off the baited hook showed that he understood very well what he was doing in Nazi Germany.

The question of "orders" is of vital importance, for if it can be shown that Eichmann originated orders, it would place him squarely in the company of the major war criminals. It would also be his death warrant, for Eichmann candidly admitted in court that Goering, Frank and Kaltenbrunner had been justly executed, for they had originated orders.

Sassen Story

Some light was thrown on Eichmann's character when excerpts from the Sassen document were read in court by Mr. Hausner. Eichmann told Sassen in the Argentine in 1957 that he was a "fanatic... an idealist," imbued with the Nazi ideology. If so, he was anything but a wooden robot. But in Court, asked to explain this, he said that he was drunk at the time, and refused to take responsibility for these statements — if he ever made them. Furthermore, when hearing some of his most hideous pronouncements read back to him, he said that only an insane man would say such things, and "I am not insane."

Mr. Hausner's cross-examination, brilliant and crushing as it was in parts, disappointed many persons. The art of cross-examination is complicated. It is like playing chess with a clever opponent. A good cross-examiner must know when to attack, and when to withdraw, to speak kindly, to lead a man gently up a dangerous series of questions until he is entrapped by his own admissions; when to throw him off balance so he tells the truth before it has been trimmed by the logic of his defence plan which sifts out all danger to himself; and when to roar and batter his opponent senseless.

Mr. Hausner is a veteran barrister, and except for the battering-ram technique he has used all these methods. Yet why have some of the public voiced dissatisfaction?

One of the reasons is technical. Everything must be translated back and forth. This causes a considerable time lag—which allows Eichmann to regain his mental wind — and robs the proceedings of much of their pressure. Those who know German become irritated at the repetition of every statement into another language and those who do not, often lose the trend of thought due to the time gap. And nuances are lost in translation.

Simultaneous translations have been ruled out, for once the judges don earphones, they will never be certain that the questions and replies are properly translated. (As it is, they often correct the consecutive translations.)

When on one occasion Mr. Hausner lapsed into German, and the questions and answers followed each other in rapid fire, the effect was entirely different. (The questions and answers were translated into Hebrew altogether.)

Another reason for disappointment is that Mr. Hausner has abstained from the battering-ram technique. There are many persons in this country to whom Eichmann symbolizes all the disasters that befell the Jewish people during the Holocaust. They see the trial as two elemental forces grappling in mortal combat. One force is the arch-evil of the Holocaust; the other the innocence of the victims. And they want a favourable conclusion to a sort of David and Goliath struggle. They want to see Eichmann crushed, smashed, obliterated by their champion. They want to see him "crack up" on the witness stand in a fight in which no quarter is given. But every respite is being given to Eichmann.

Manifestly Fair

For the proceedings are being conducted with the utmost decorum, and at the slightest suggestion of a public reaction to Eichmann, Justice Landau, the presiding judge, threatens to clear the court of all spectators.

On Monday morning, after Eichmann announced that he had not slept all night and thus did not feel up to the physical strain of the cross-examination, the morning session was called off. Eichmann went to rest.

Cancelling a session on the grounds that the accused had not slept the night before is not customary. But it is an indication of the one-way generosity which an Israeli court extends to a man who, if the charges against him are correct—vowed that no Jew would survive.

The Ports Authority

THE Israel Ports Authority formally entered upon its functions at a short ceremony in the Holyland Hotel last Sunday, when it took over from the Government the possession and management of all the country's ports and harbours. Its 13-member board of directors, headed by Knesset-Member David Hacohen, appointed former Chief of Staff, Haim Laskov as the Authority's Director-General (or general manager).

Up to the present the country's foreign trade has been focused almost entirely on one centre — Haifa. Goods brought by sea from all corners of the earth passed through this staging point from which they were distributed by rail, pipeline and lorry to the various parts of the country. Exports from Galilee, the Negev, and the industrial areas in the centre of the country likewise had to make their way to Haifa for shipping overseas. Small harbours in Tel Aviv and Jaffa carried some of the excess trade and a beginning had been made at shipping goods to East Africa and the Far East from Eilat.

The growth in the nation's commerce during the last few years, however, outstripped all Haifa's determined and ingenious efforts to expand its port facilities, so that the spacious bay at the foot of Mount Carmel, that once merely sheltered a minor anchorage, has become within a single lifetime a bottleneck for the mass of shipping that throngs its quays and jetties. The rapid development of mineral exports from the Negev in particular made it necessary to find an outlet in the South.

Ashdod has been chosen as the site, and the World Bank, which supplied a $25m. loan for the construction of the new southern harbour, foresaw that it would be starved of port dues, since these are levied on imports and not on the exports that will be Ashdod's chief business during the initial years. Accordingly, the Israel Government took the decision to form the single Ports Authority, thus transforming all the country's harbours into subsidiaries of a central organization.

This spells the end of Haifa's near-monopoly of sea trade, and the veteran northern port has battled hard to avoid surrendering its independence. The Knesset law compromised a little by allowing the establishment of individual port councils, but nevertheless retaining overall control for the national Authority, which will be sited for the present in Tel Aviv.

This also spells the decline of the smaller ports in Tel Aviv and Jaffa, whose workers are to be offered employment in Ashdod and who have even begun, on their own, to negotiate with the Labour Ministry for housing in that city. Transport Minister Ben-Aharon stated at the opening ceremony on Sunday that IL100 million would be invested in the first stage at expanding Ashdod, Eilat and also Haifa itself. It is a matter for conjecture which of these three ports will be the largest by the end of Israel's second decade.

Shavit and Nike

THE immediate motive behind the date of the launching of Shavit II became known early this week when Prime Minister Ben-Gurion told the Cabinet that Israel had had detailed information of the purchasing by Egypt of American-made "Nike" type rockets to be launched from an Egyptian pad on July 23, the anniversary of Nasser's officers' revolution.

Mr. Ben-Gurion's statement followed an official State Department announcement that the Cairo Government had been given permission to purchase several rockets of this type from the Zimmy Corporation of California against assurances that the $15,000 a piece "Nike" rockets would be used only for "meteorological research purposes." The Egyptian request, aimed at boosting Nasser's prestige before his own people and that of the neighbouring Arab and African states, had obviously been made some time ago but had been kept secret. Only after Israel's successful launching of Shavit II did the entire scheme come to light.

The State Department announcement caused immediate reaction by Senator Kesting and Congressman Ryan who demanded that the rocket export licence to Egypt be suspended because Cairo's previous belligerent record could not vouch for the guarantees that the "Nike" would be used solely for peaceful purposes. They also feared that by analyzing the fuel components of the American-made rockets Egypt could obtain valuable military information.

The question of the exact form of these guarantees is also understood to have been one of the topics of this week's talk between Foreign Minister Golda Meir and U.S. Ambassador Walworth Barbour.

As the rocket protests gained publicity the State Department came forth with another announcement to the effect that the actual number of Nikes to be sold to Egypt would now be smaller than that specified in the original request and apparently will amount to only three at this stage.

While world reaction to Israel's Shavit achievement was most favourable, non-Mapai Cabinet members challenged the timing and publicity of the launching and particularly the fact that the Cabinet itself had not been consulted on these issues. Transport Minister Yitzhak Ben-Aharon, whose Ministry is in charge of meteorological research, objected to the timing of the publicity, without prior Cabinet approval, and termed it the "most serious breach of collective Cabinet responsibility." But, as Mr. Ben-Gurion explained the extraordinary circumstances of the Shavit launching, most parties seemed satisfied that this had not been an election stunt, and indeed the rocket firing played almost no role in the election campaign speeches.

The Middle East Scene — By Amnon Barzilai

Kassem's Balance Sheet

THE week-long celebrations which begin in Baghdad today to mark the third anniversary of the 1958 revolution will give Major-General Kassem an opportunity to clarify his position on the Kuwait crisis—or to obscure it with his characteristic verbosity; but it is doubtful whether he will be able to make the kind of dramatic announcements which marked the same occasions in 1959 and 1960.

Rumours to the effect that he will announce the nationalisation of the foreign oil companies have already been partly denied. If Kassem has so far abstained from taking this drastic step it now seems too late in the day for him to contemplate it: he must be aware of the difficulties he would have in marketing the oil.

What is Kassem's balance sheet since July 14, 1958? Apart from the bloody but seemingly necessary ritual of disposing of Nuri es-Said and the Hashemites, and the subsequent defection from the Baghdad Pact, everything seems to be pretty much where it used to be three chaotic years ago. The only thing that has really changed are the faces of the rulers.

Bids for Reform

True, there were several attempts, mostly unsuccessful, to effect some kind of agrarian reform and bring about a more equitable distribution of the national income. Efforts were made, too, to improve education and increase literacy, and a certain measure of improvement took place in the general work conditions, while homes are being built for the destitute hut-dwellers who plague Baghdad as more villagers come to the capital in search of work and an easier life.

But there has been nothing far-reaching by way of social or internal political change—nothing at any rate to justify a "revolution" as bloody as that of July 14, 1958. Kassem, even more than his predecessor Nuri, still holds power firmly and exclusively in his own hands. The political parties licensed since January 1960 are no more than a joke; the freedom so often promised by Kassem has never materialised; and parliamentary elections, also much talked about, are not even in sight. If anything, the tyranny is more thorough — because it is more efficient — and political intolerance and coercion remain the accepted method of government.

Opposing Forces

But this is perhaps not the right criterion to judge the attainments of the July revolution—at least not the only criterion. The July coup was motivated as much, if not more, by considerations of foreign and Arab policies as by domestic affairs. Nuri's chief sins were his loyalty to the West and his resistance to Nasser's bid for a Cairo-dominated Arab empire. This, in addition to his repressive methods against the Communists, rallied against him both the Pan-Arab nationalist Right and the genuinely revolutionary Left. In his bid for power, General Kassem succeeded in gaining the backing of both groups.

As soon as power was seized by the insurgent officers, however, the essential opposition between the various groups began to make itself felt. The Pan-Arabs, led by Colonel Abdul Salam Aref, took too much for granted and immediately began agitating for full, unconditional union with Nasser's United Arab Republic. But the inexperience, hastiness and operational clumsiness of the Iraqi Pan-Arabs soon began to tell, while the shrewdness and good organisation of the Communists, their chief opponents, helped make them the standard-bearers of Iraq's political integrity and the driving force behind the Iraqi nationalists. Kassem, having no intention of surrendering his newly-acquired power, soon saw his opportunity and began encouraging the Communists against the Nasserists.

Arab Policy

This was to prove an extremely useful device, and was the most effective factor in Kassem's survival. For close on three years Kassem continued to balance his regime, and Iraq's independence, on the conflict between the Communists and the Nasserists. Kassem's real failure, however, lies in the fact that he never succeeded in maintaining a middle course as between these two groups but had always to lean now to this side, now to the other. The "third force," which at one time seemed to be rallying around him, has never managed to materialise.

But even in the sphere of Arab policy Kassem's attitude does not in any important way differ from that adopted by the old regime. As Foreign Minister Hashem Jawad recently intimated to the correspondent of the "Economist," Iraq's present Arab policy consists, in essence, of a gradualist, unemotional approach to the goal of Arab unity. It rests on three main propositions. First, that no one Arab state has all the qualifications for leadership; second, that different social and political systems should not be an obstacle to closer inter-Arab relations; and, third, that Arab states should, to begin with, unite on a basis of equality, frank speaking and mutual confidence around an institution—such as a reactivated Arab League.

Baptism of Fire

All this sounds strangely similar to the line followed by the hated old regime. On top of this, Kassem's attitude towards the old-type conservative non-Nasserist Right has latterly become considerably softer: most of the surviving top-ranking leaders of the old regime have had their sentences of death or life imprisonment commuted. In other words, one can almost say that it needed Kassem's sweeping uprising to convince the revolutionaries that there was no obvious alternative to Nuri's policies. It has been a sort of baptism of fire.

Kassem's long-range policy seems to be still to try and rally around himself those political elements inside Iraq which are neither of the Communist Left nor of the Nasserist Right. To succeed in this task he has to weaken these two latter groups. So far, indications are that the Communists are losing much of their following, while a good many of the pro-Nasserists are coming round to the realisation that the odds are against them, and that the forces standing in their way are difficult to overcome.

With all his blunders, his reported lack of stability, and his essential isolation, Kassem may still surprise his opponents by his capacity for survival. After all, he has the guns.

Training for Teachers

THE secondary school year ended this week — two weeks later than scheduled because of the two-month holiday enforced on the pupils during the teachers' strike — under far happier auspices than it began last September. At the time the air was filled with the threats of tension that culminated in the strike; this week the secondary schools' leaders announced that they would negotiate with the Government to settle their grievances. It is generally hoped that by next term wage strife in the classroom will be only an ugly memory.

Two interesting courses for teachers are to take place during the summer vacation. A physics course planned according to the system worked out by the U.S. Physical Science Study Committee under Professor Jerrold Zacharias of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is being given at the Weizmann Institute. For years it has been felt that the teaching of physics in the secondary schools lags far behind the breath-taking advances in this subject, and Professor Zacharias conducted elaborate research to design a curriculum and study methods more appropriate for the seventh decade of the 20th century. Israel's physics teaching, if anything, has been more conservative and out of touch than America's: the schools are not turning out adequately trained young matriculants to qualify as the designers of the Shavits of tomorrow. The Zacharias technique should bring new and badly needed vitality to the school laboratories.

The course in methods of teaching English language held in Petah Tikva according to a system worked out at Harvard, will also bring some fresh air into a long controversy. Israel's English teaching methods have been severely criticized because they do not turn out students who can express themselves freely in the country's major international language, although efforts are made to teach them Shakespeare and other classical literature. The Minister of Education, Mr. Abba Eban, bluntly condemned the prevailing methods this week in opening the Harvard course and claimed that understanding English as a modern language was better than glimpsing imperfectly the delights offered by the great writers of the past.

Death On The Road

SEVEN children were killed and five injured on Thursday morning in one of the worst accidents to take place in recent years. The children were on their way to their summer camp when a taxi suddenly crashed into them.

Speaking in the Knesset earlier in the year, the Minister of Transport reported that each year over 200 Israelis are killed, over 2,000 maimed for life, and 10,000 injured. The country's increasing prosperity has brought a vast increase in the number of vehicles, some on four wheels and some on two. It a abundantly clear that the development of the road programme has not kept pace with this expansion in the number of road users. Wider roads are as essential as is severe punishment if accidents are to be arrested.'

Members of the Knesset agreed that the situation was critical, but it seems that not enough is being done to provide wide and safe roads commensurate with the need.

PELTOURS
TRAVEL INFORMATION SERVICE

DEPARTURES FROM LOD AIRPORT

Day	Hour	Carrier	To
SUN. July 16	0625	TWA	Athens, Rome, Paris, New York
	0630	EL AL	Zurich, London
	0800	EL AL	Rome, Vienna
	0800	EL AL	Paris, New York
	0910	ALITALIA	Rome
	1000	BEA	Athens, Rome, London
	1100	EL AL	Rome
	1200	EL AL	Istanbul
	1600	AIR FRANCE	Teheran, Delhi, Bangkok, Hong Kong, Tokyo
	1745	BOAC	Teheran, Karachi, Calcutta, Singapore, Darwin, Sydney
	2045	EL AL	Teheran
	2330	EL AL	Johannesburg
MON. July 17	0325	AIR FRANCE	Paris
	0600	CYPRUSAIR	Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul
	0700	EL AL	Athens, Paris
	0800	EL AL	Zurich
	0800	EL AL	Rome, London, New York
	0910	BOAC	Geneva, London
	0945	SWISSAIR	Athens, Geneva, Zurich
	1000	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	1030	OLYMPIC	Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	1200	EL AL	Istanbul
	1530	EL AL	Amsterdam, New York (via London)
	2000	EL AL	Nicosia
	2040	CYPRUSAIR	Nicosia, Athens, London
TUES. July 18	0130	SABENA	Athens, Vienna, Brussels
	0730	EL AL	Zurich, Brussels
	0810	ALITALIA	Athens, Rome
	0900	EL AL	Rome, Paris, New York
	0900	SWISSAIR	Athens, Zurich
	1000	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	1000	BEA	Athens, Rome, London
	1045	KLM	Munich, Amsterdam
	1100	EL AL	Rome, Vienna
	1745	BOAC	Teheran, Karachi, Calcutta, Singapore, Darwin, Sydney
WED. July 19	0700	EL AL	Nicosia
	0800	EL AL	Athens, Munich
	0840	TWA	Rome, Madrid, Lisbon, New York
	0900	EL AL	Rome, London, New York
	0910	BOAC	Geneva, London, New York
	1000	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	1030	OLYMPIC	Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	1700	EL AL	Istanbul
THUR. July 20	0100	EL AL	Istanbul
	0800	EL AL	Paris, New York
	0900	SWISSAIR	Athens, Zurich
	0910	ALITALIA	Rome
	1015	SABENA	Vienna, Brussels
	1030	BEA	Athens, Rome, London
	1200	EL AL	Rome, Zurich, London
	1130	EL AL	Athens, Amsterdam, New York (via London)
FRI. July 21	0600	CYPRUSAIR	Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul
	0645	TWA	Athens, Rome, Paris, New York
	0810	ALITALIA	Athens, Rome
	0830	EL AL	Rome
	0850	KLM	Rome, Amsterdam
	1000	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	1000	EL AL	Nicosia
	1000	OLYMPIC	Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	1300	EL AL	Munich, Paris
	1330	EL AL	London, New York
SAT. July 22	2010	CYPRUSAIR	Nicosia, Athens, London

DEPARTURES FROM HAIFA PORT

Day	Date	S/S	To
Sun.	July 16	HERZL	Limassol, Naples, Marseilles.
Tue.	July 18	PHOCAS	Limassol, Marseilles
Wed.	July 19	MESSAPIA	Larnaca, Rhodes, Piraeus, Naples, Genoa.
Thu.	July 20	ATHINA	Limassol, Piraeus, Brindisi.
Fri.	July 21	JERUSALEM	Limassol, Naples, Marseilles.

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Implications of Israel's Rocket

Importance of Space Research

By S. SHIFRIS

IF a line can be drawn between pure and applied science, then one may say that while such devices as meteorological balloons are sent up for practical, everyday purposes, rockets and artificial satellites still serve mainly the purposes of pure research.

We all know we live at the bottom of an ocean of air, and meteorological research is concentrated in the lowest layer of the atmosphere, known as the troposphere — from *tropos*, the Greek for turn or change. This layer is about 10 kilometres thick at the poles, 15 kilometres thick at the equator. Meteorological research is a composite of horizontal observations conducted at hundreds of weather stations around the globe, and high-altitude instrument readings obtained by sending balloons to various heights to detect vertical changes in meteorological variables.

But this does not mean we can afford to neglect what goes on at higher altitudes. The ionosphere, with its completely distinct atmospheric conditions, its auroral displays and its currents that engender magnetic changes, only begins at 80 kilometres, the height to which Shavit Two was sent up; meteors rarely get down to a distance of less than 90 kilometres from the earth's surface before they are burnt up. Even at more modest heights modern research, though greatly enriched by recent findings and particularly by the results of the International Geophysical Year of 1957-8, still has a great deal to learn.

A wide range of subtle techniques have been perfected for detecting what goes on high in the upper atmosphere by means of ground-based devices such as radio, sonic probing, spectroscopic studies, magnetic measurement, and so on. But this does not lessen the need for sending instruments into the upper atmosphere itself, not only because of the more immediate results that may be thus obtained but because a whole range of upper atmospheric phenomena are modified by the time they reach the earth's surface. Solar electromagnetic radiation, for instance, interacts with the atmosphere to produce a zone in the lower layers and atomic oxygen in the upper ones. Only above the atmosphere is it possible to capture "pure" solar energy, to identify and measure its various components, and especially those parts of the spectrum that do not reach the earth's surface. The same applies to investigations of the variation of electron concentration in the ionospheric layers, of the nature of these ions, and of the variation of the different lines in the night airglow produced by the interaction of solar energy with the atmosphere.

Robert H. Goddard demonstrates the first liquid fuel rocket in 1926.

The Upper Atmosphere

Until 1945, however, due to the limitations of the balloon, the greatest height to which it was possible to take instruments was 30 kilometres. It was the development of the rocket that enabled scientists to penetrate into the upper atmosphere. Nor is the rocket limited to making static observations. Experiments can be conducted with it, such as the injection of a sodium cloud into the atmosphere that capped the launching of Shavit Two.

All these potentialities have only been realized in the past few years, although the application of the rocket principle is at least 700 years old; rockets were used in China when Europe was still plunged in the Middle Ages, although the first incontrovertible evidence of their use dates back only to the siege of Tsienking in 1242. Arab scholars of the same period also knew about rockets, which they styled "the arrows of the Chinese," and they are reported in European chronicles as far back as 1258.

The First Rockets

From this to space research, however, is quite a jump. The first man to appreciate the potentialities of the rocket in space, i.e. in a medium where the lack of a dense atmosphere calls for a means of propulsion that can function in a vacuum, was a Russian schoolteacher, Konstantin Edwardovitch Zielkovsky (the centenary of whose birth was observed just before the launching of the first sputnik!). In an article he published in 1903, he propounded the revolutionary thesis that a rocket propelled by liquid fuel was the device that could free man from the pull of gravity. The article was not translated and was not followed up.

That is, not until Robert H. Goddard, a professor at Clark University in the U.S., in 1919 published another article on "A Method of Reaching Extreme Altitudes," in which he also took up the question of liquid fuels and dwelt on the potentialities of the rocket for research.

Goddard, however, was a lone wolf, and his unengaging personality won him no collaborators. More thinking on the rocket had to wait until the 'twenties, when a group of German scientists headed by Hermann Obert, a native of Transylvania, tackled the subject. In a small book published in 1923 Obert dealt with the whole complex of problems posed by rocketeering. An important contribution of his was a discussion of the methods by which the use of liquid fuel could be controlled, controlling in turn the flight of the rocket in space.

The German V-2

It is doubtless the Germans' interest in rockets which enabled them to develop the V-2, which may be termed the world's first modern rocket — and the reconversion of this device removed its warhead and replaced it with measuring instruments. Since then a variety of research rockets has been developed, from America's Aerobee and Nikes to France's Veronique and Monique, Britain's Skylark and Japan's Sigma and Kappa. There is next to no information on the Soviet Union's research rockets.

But even the rockets have come down to earth. Two years ago the U.S. Army introduced two new rocket models, the Loki and the Arkas, for current meteorological observation. The line between pure and applied research remains thin, and the Ministries of Defence and Transport may go on fighting out its fine points for quite some time.

Shavit's Payload Ratio

By ZEEV SCHUL

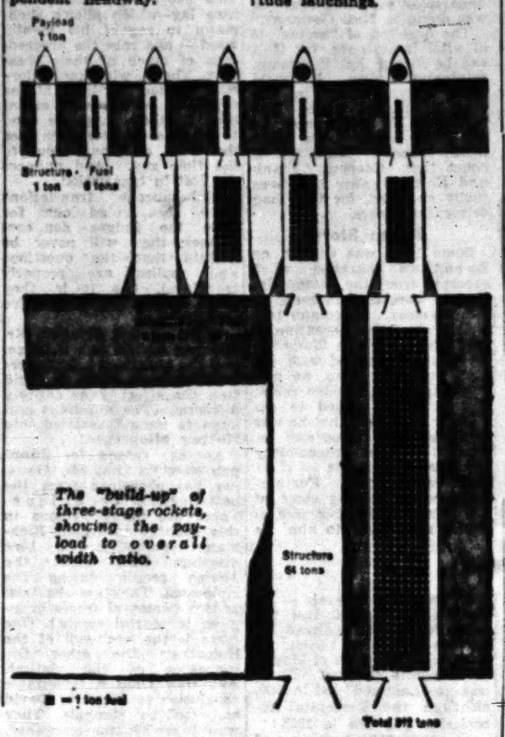
SOMEBODY is bound to announce proudly, sooner or later, that Shavit Two is only a step in the direction forecast in the Bible — consider Ezekiel's vision, or, perhaps, the technically more simple technique of the ladder of Jacob.

While it is absurd to claim, of course, that Israel has suddenly qualified as a major rocket country, the scientific importance of the successful launching of Shavit II should not be under-estimated. At present our success seems to lie in the field of the propellant used.

The Technion has done some valuable work on the development of heat-resistant nose-cones (commissioned from abroad). As it is always the propellant that poses the most severe problems it is noteworthy that this is the field in which we have made the most independent headway.

It is important to remember, in order to appreciate some of the difficulties facing Israel's scientists, that the primary purpose of all rocket probes — i.e. the launching of artificial satellites into orbit — requires the payload to be deposited at an average height of no less than 1,200 kms. It is also essential to attain a final-stage speed of not less than 28,000 kms an hour. This shows the importance of the power plant, a problem which the Russians have solved and the West seems to be resolving.

Success hinges on the development of more powerful propellants to improve the payload ratio (now approximately 500 to one in a three-stage rocket.) According to this figure, a Shavit-weight three-stage rocket could carry only slightly more than half a kilogram of payload though the ratio would improve for lower altitude lauchings.



The "build-up" of three-stage rockets, showing the payload to overall width ratio.

A Solid Political Propellant

By Ephraim Kishon

MAY our readers judge us in any way they please, we are siding openly with the rocket. This writer does not agree with the view that the rocket was launched as a political propaganda gimmick. We happen to know that. At the same time, we are not afraid to ask: "Suppose it was; so what?"

May only Comrade Khrushchev sail to the U.S. while by sheer coincidence a new Sputnik is winging towards the moon? And does not President Kennedy see in Israel a bastion of democracy, of all times while elections are taking place in New York State? What does it matter when things happen as long as they happen at all? Have the Russians got Sputniks or haven't they? Does Kennedy like us or... well, never mind...

Rumour has it that one of the stages, which separated and plummeted down to earth, said to its finders upon recovery:

"Please inform the Workers' Party of Israel (MAPAI) and Comrade Khrushchev, that I returned hale and safe. Vote Aleph!"

That's what the stage said and there's not a thing wrong in it. Who says that the rocket has to be angelically virtuous? Or Mapai the last of the just? Who doesn't want to impress people? I remember back in my childhood, Guttman, the best gymnast in our class, would always time his handstands for the arrival of the girls. We were green with envy (I knew only calculus and how to whistle through my teeth), but had to resign ourselves to the vital fact that Guttman could walk on his hands. For the sake of argument, let's suppose they sent up the rocket in honour of the elections. So what logical consequence should we draw from that? That we don't need rockets?

No!

That we need elections!!

This writer has advocated this healthy idea practically since his literary birth. Time and again we have pointed out that before elections life becomes more pleasant, citizens' everyday worries vanish into thin air, and national achievements keep sprouting all over the place like mushrooms after artifical rain (another project being feverishly developed at the Weizmann Institute).

Following is a forecast of events up to — say — August 15, 1961.

July 17, 1961 — Discovery of an anti-cancer serum by the Tourist Department of the Prime Minister's Office. Mankind learns about the epochal discovery from the Minister of Finance, who speaks with the Minister of Defence, the Chief of Staff and senior Armoured Corps officers in the audience. Physicians are also invited.

July 24, 1961 — The Floral Division of the Ministry of Defence succeeds in growing the world's first black tulip. The Prime Minister, the Chief of Staff and the Commander of the Parachute Brigade are snowed under with congratulatory cables from all over the world.

July 31, 1961 — Israel's first atomic aircraft carrier slips down the stocks. It will be used for sardine fishing. Mrs. Almogi smashes a bottle across the bows at an impressive ceremony attended by the Prime Minister and the Ministers of Education and Agriculture.

August 8, 1961 — Within the framework of the International Geophysical Year, the Premier and Defence Minister inaugurates the first swimming beach on the Tel Aviv seashore in the presence of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Chief of Staff and the American Ambassador. After the ceremony, the beach is handed over to the Navy and soon afterwards myriads of staff officers are splashing about in the surf.

All these blessings will come our way owing to the approaching elections. "What a pity that the cavalcade of achievements will end on August 15" — common sense prompts us to sigh, and immediately adds: "Must it really end?" If elections are needed for the reclamation of the country, for splendid scientific achievements and fantastic development, let's by all means have elections the year round, non-stop performances, endless balloting, why not?

No, but really: why not?

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PAY ATTENTION!

Is there or is there not anything new in the Liberal Party?

Those opposing the Party would have us believe that there is not. Even if this were so the mere fact that the Liberal Party was founded on the basis of the two parties that amalgamated is in itself very important.

For who does not talk of the inordinately large number of parties in Israel?

And who does not point out the necessity for party amalgamation?

Everyone does!

But who did something to change this?

Only the Liberal Party!

The Leaders of the former Progressive and General Zionist Parties have set an example how to overcome splinter movements, organizational and personal problems and how to unite.

But the Liberal Party has done far more than this. It has in its midst a "Third Force," a group of new members who were not part of the former parties, but belonged either to other parties or else had not taken part in the political life of the country.

On this page some of these new members explain why they joined the Liberal Party. Some of them are prominent public figures, some belong to the generation of the War of Independence, some are new immigrants. All of them believe that the success of a new and vital political force in this country is essential — the success of the Liberal Party.

The Call to Victory is — The Time Has Come For a New Way!

Dr. Arthur Biram

The founder of the Reali School in Haifa and its Headmaster since before the first World War, a member of the Zionist Actions Committee, the educator of chiefs of staff and thousands of others, initiator of the Military Academy which bears his name, declares:

I am with you in the foundation of a large Liberal Party in Israel. Many are those in Israel who have long waited for the foundation of a new party and who, through its agency, wish to participate in the collective responsibility of the leadership of the State, and desire to remain free from the entanglements of class distinction. The political strife is over a free society that does not deny the individual his freedom of action — freedom which should be limited only when it is liable to have a general adverse effect. Above all we must attract the youth. Israel youth is tired of party divisions and rivalry. The ideals of Unity and Freedom of the people will surely attract them to the ranks of the Liberal Party.

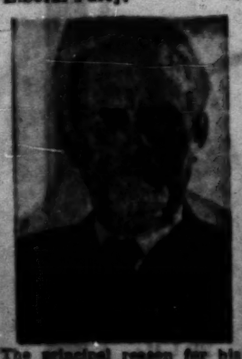
Prof. Hans Klinghofer

The Dean of the Law School of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem joined the new party in the wake of the moral upheaval amongst intellectuals, which was a result of the "affair."

The Dean, who is one of the Liberal Party candidates for the Fifth Knesset, reveals that he joined the Party at the moment when the announcement of the amalgamation of the Progressives and the General Zionists was made public. He sees in this amalgamation possibilities for the formation of great values, but adds: The Liberal ideals of the honour of Man, encouragement of individual enterprise and the opportunity for personal decisions are far more important than all else. The social welfare of the state must be guarded, but not at the expense of too much interference in the freedom of the individual, as is the case in Israel. Throughout the ages Jews were outstanding in their private enterprise, a trend which should not and must not be repressed. Israel social justice must be achieved by and through Freedom of the Individual.

Prof. Avraham Halevi Fraenkel

The world famous mathematician, former Rector of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, religious Jew, one of the former leaders of Hapoel Hamizrahi, joined the Liberal Party.



The principal reason for his joining the new party — The Liberal Party — is the demand for a national Health Service. This is part of the Party programme.

Similarly he supports the party's economic progamme and its programme for improvements in the field of education, particularly, secondary education.

Before joining the Liberal Party, Prof. Fraenkel wrote to the Minister of Justice that he was in favour of separation of State and Religion—which is, in his opinion, of benefit to both—although he thinks that the time is not ripe yet; recognizing an anachronism in the existence of separate religious parties, he asked if the Liberal Party might become party to a religious struggle in Israel. Mr. Rosen, in his answer, assured Prof. Fraenkel that the Liberal Party would not join in any anti-religious struggle.

Josef Jacobsohn

Fourth generation Sabra, Deputy Minister of Defence (Supplies) in the first Israel Government and, prior to that, member of the High Command of the Hagana, in which he served from the age of 16. For many years chairman of the Maccabi Centre.

Joseph Jacobsohn was active in the non-party committee which looked into the question of a change in the electoral system as proposed by Mapai. However, he decided that there was another, more burning problem at this time, and as a result joined the Liberal Party.

"As it is my opinion that one of the most irritating factors in the country today is the division into so many small parties, I am convinced that joint action by the Liberal elements and the moderate left-wingers will further the State most. The government's foundations must be based on these two main forces. I also believe that they will be able to arrive at an electoral system which will radically change the relation between the voter and the elected, another great step forward in Israel democracy."

Dr. Benjamin Salomon

Lecturer at the Afro-Asian Institute of the Histadrut, Chief Economist of the Weizmann Institute and former deputy director of the Government Investment Centre, is one of the younger intellectuals to join the Liberal Party.

WHY?

His answer:

a) Great disappointment in Mapai.

b) The need for a "non-class" political party.

c) The need for a revolutionary force to enact reforms in society, economics and in the Histadrut.

In the opinion of Dr. Salomon the Liberal Party's plans for the participation of the workers in profits, de-politicization of the Military Government, are revolutionary ideas.

The time will come when these ideals will have been realized, then they will no longer seem to be revolutionary, in the same way as unified education, once considered a revolutionary ideal, is today taken for granted. The wish to fight the conservatism of Mapai and to achieve the changes, for the individual and the public good, are the attractions of the Liberal Party.

Yitshak Modai

Battalion Commander in the War of Independence (of Sephardi origin). Chairman of the Israel delegation to the Israel-Syrian and Israel-Lebanese Armistice Commissions, Deputy Military Attache at the Israel Embassy in London, graduate of the Technion and an engineer of the "Paz" Company, one of the new younger members of the Liberal Party.

"At first I believed that the parties in this country were ideological groupings and that their beliefs fixed their means of achievement," Mr. Modai declares, "but practice has proved — and in particular as far as Mapai is concerned—that it has become a large vested interest in which the distance between ideology and practice is very great. When coming into contact with various circles I notice that many citizens have vested interests in the Party and its organizational set-up, on which they depend for a living. I have come across pressure, things which should not be done and were once done secretly are now being done in full sight of the public, with arrogance and conceit — not only by the deputies and "yes-men" of the leaders but by these leaders themselves.

"The 'Lavon affair,' the Army Election Handbook, the proclamation of National achievements as Party ones, these are just signs of the fundamental feeling of ownership of the State and of the wish to preserve this situation.

"This serious development endangers the last vestiges of democracy in the State. It has created great public awareness which has brought in its wake a strong desire to save the situation.

"The Liberal Party has taken upon itself a public, moral and historical task."

Israel Dunsky

Foreign Investor, former head of the South African Zionist Federation, owner of both private enterprises and joint enterprises with kibbutzim.

"I am one of those who did not feel himself represented by any party in Israel," Dunsky declares, "until the foundation of the Liberal Party which must, in my opinion, be helped in creating a new atmosphere for the benefit of all citizens."

Dr. Zeev Katz

Diplomatic Correspondent of "Ha'aretz" and one of the leader writers of that newspaper, expert on foreign affairs and in particular on Soviet Russia, graduate of the Hebrew University, one of the leaders of the Younger Generation of the New Party, candidate for the Fifth Knesset.

He joined the Liberal Party "as a result of a spiritual process that started off as departure from all political parties and activity and ended in the feeling that there was no other way to change the present state of affairs except from within a democratic-political framework, in other words, from within a party.

"The foundation of the Liberal Party convinced me that this is the best chance to change the face of things, both because of the amalgamation of the Progressives and the General Zionists and because it was not only a technical act but the birth of a new movement to which new members were being accepted as full partners without regard to their not having been members of the former parties. I am convinced that Israel has entered a period of transition which means a change in government."

Dr. Katz says of the Party's programme:

"Tens and hundreds of millions of persons in this century have been and still are paying with their lives and with unheard of suffering for experiments in extreme and Messianic ideals, both National and Social. The aim has become a new god to which Man sacrifices his honour and his freedom. Modern Liberalism revolts against the idea that the aim justifies the means.

"The centre of the Liberal faith is the common Man, his needs, spiritual freedom and dreams."

Mila Ohel

Writer, and "Davar" Prize winner who left Mapai some nine years ago. Since then he has not belonged to any party. He now sees a possibility of renewed political activity with greater prospects for a better future within the framework of the Liberal Party.

"The last years and, in particular recent occurrences, were an outstanding danger signal. For there is danger to a number of ideals that are still dear to us. The danger is real and far closer than we ever thought."

Fundamental changes have occurred to such concepts as "The Histadrut," "Halutziut," "Kupat Holim" and "Class Struggle." A great deal of courage is needed to recognize this and to conclude that it is impossible to continue living in the world of yesterday. These concepts do not have to be uprooted but it is essential to change them and to infuse new meaning into them.

Having witnessed defeat, bitter disillusionment and indifference during the last 50 years, the new generation is determined to seek a new way, a way of tolerance which will bring far better results in its wake. Freedom and Social Welfare are preferable to any far more radical ideal achieved by distorted means.

Prof. Hugo Bergman

Dedicated teacher of philosophy and noble moral figure, was one of the signatories of the intellectuals' declaration against the dangers of the "affair" and the manner in which it was conducted by Mr. Ben-Gurion. His name appears in the Liberal Party's list of candidates to the Knesset.

STRUGGLE FOR IDEALS — NOT TACTICS

The Liberal Movement's characteristic attitude is a striving for a society which ensures, insofar as is possible, the rights of all its citizens without discrimination. The Liberal view is that the State exists for the citizen and not the citizen for the State. The State and its institutions are society's tools and not an end in themselves. The Liberal viewpoint will, therefore, support any striving for the encouragement and reinforcement of private enterprise and civic responsibility. A free liberal society is constructed on its bases, starting with small social units: the village, the kibbutz, the city. The Liberal Movement will, therefore, oppose any attempt to solve social problems from above, by arbitrary and tyrannical methods, and will oppose all attempts to strengthen centralized powers at the expense of initiative and responsibility on the part of the individual, society or their tools. The tyrannical solving of such problems by the Government is a short-cut that makes the path longer. But the solution of problems by means of the society and education of the citizens within it is a long path which turns out to be the short way. That is the way to enhance a liberal grasp of the functions of the Knesset and its organs, while our Government has till now striven, for reasons of convenience, to weaken the Knesset and its authority.

PROFESSOR BERGMANN HAS

Rachel Kagan

Chairman of Israel WIZO and member of the First Knesset. Revered by all strata of the community. Honorary Citizen of Haifa and one of the signatories of the Declaration of Independence. Today one of the Liberal Party's Candidates for the Fifth Knesset.

In her own words she has left the non-political "Olympus" in order to join a political party, first and foremost because of the amalgamation of parties that the New Party represents, and also because this step is an example of how to overcome the urge to divide.

Mrs. Kagan added: "I belong to those who know how to appreciate all that the working class has done for the country and the State. However, the reins of government have been in the same hands for too long and, as a result, that class has created a system in which it has given itself many privileges. I know

tens of people who are members of Mapai only because they think it personally worth while. Who does not remember the pressure which was exerted, for example, on the pupil or the worker who was accepted or rejected on the basis of being in possession of the right party membership card? Thus a feeling of well-being and arrogance has been vested among those in power — whilst in other strata of the public there is a feeling of despair.

Until now the other parties did not create a new force that would be able to contend with the governing party. The Liberal Party will be able to become that force and I am joining the Party for this reason.

HIS OWN VIEW OF WHAT SHOULD BE DONE AFTER THE ELECTIONS

"The Party must see itself as an alternative power. Were the results of the election to be such as to enforce a coalition with the incumbents, I would consider it a catastrophe for our political life. For, then, spiritual principles determining the course of the struggle between political parties in a healthy democracy would be replaced by tactical considerations, the scrambling for advantageous jobs, etc. Such has been our political life till now. It will only recover when our political life is determined by a struggle over ideas."

Basic Principles for Housing

The Administration Must Adopt a Philosophy

By Moshe Kahan

Assistant Manager, General Mortgage Bank

THE Housing Administration, working in close cooperation with the mortgage banks and the public housing companies — and even the private contractors — is making desperate efforts to attract foreign investment capital to the housing industry. The Government has even agreed to increase the legal interest rate on linked loans from foreign capital to 10 per cent.

In view of this activity in the foreign markets which must be expensive by its very nature, we would do well to review Israeli practices in home construction and financing to see if some changes are not in order. And this would seem to be the best time to do so — now that Mr. David Tanne, former Director of the former Housing Division, is moving in as Head of the new Housing Administration, with the ultimate aim an independent construction authority. With all due respect for the important tasks the heads of the Administration are performing, they would do well to adjust their tools and their approach to their new tasks in terms of the new reality.

Unhealthy Pattern

The very fact that most of the housing investment funds come from the tenants themselves is unhealthy. Private home construction continues, out of sheer necessity, and I dare say that even houses built under the Government Savings for Housing plan are for persons with means. We are witnessing a considerable improvement in housing standards. A young couple today cannot easily find a standard one or one-and-a-half room flat on the private market. The builders and contractors blame this on financing conditions, and prefer to build large luxury apartments for persons who need no financial help or who can take on the large monthly payments involved in short-term financing. In other words, injudicious allocation of the public funds invested in construction directly compels private builders to maintain high standards which do not go very far towards solving the problem of housing for the masses.

The Housing Administration's predecessors, the Housing Division, used to meet the needs of tens of thousands of immigrant families and others in need of new housing — an area in which the private contractors and builders did not show much professional maturity or national responsibility. This year, now that the situation has completely changed — private builders and contractors are entering every phase of construction throughout the country — there is no longer much logic in keeping up the present financing arrangements, or the present privileges for independent construction, or to consider only construction launched by the Housing Administration eligible for government financing. There is no longer any justification for giving Government loans for luxury flats in Ramat Aviv or Kiryat Eliezer, on Mt. Carmel in Haifa or in the centre of Jerusalem while lower standard and lower-priced popular housing built by private contractors or builders in Hadera or Gedera or Afula or Tiberias cannot get a single agora in the form of a mortgage loan.

On the surface, none of this seems to have anything to do with financing. However it would seem that the Housing Administration, in its new role of supervisor, administrator and organizer, cannot also be a builder as was its predecessor, the Housing Division. Before the Administration is organized as an independent authority — in the near future, we hope — it must gain universal recognition as an administrative agency, and not as an executive agency to which overall housing problems are secondary.

In order to achieve this, the Authority will first have to exploit fully its internal financial resources. By this I do not mean that it should further flood the market with construction debentures. Little more can be done in a market that is already flooded with debentures, particularly in view of the stiff competition from more productive branches of the economy. I mean that by a policy of wise encouragement and inviting the cooperation of all the elements of the building industry one could attract money which is now going either abroad or to the black market.

Great Potential

The Administration could become the nerve centre of the entire housing industry With the powers of a housing authority — judiciously used — and with a government budget — even if that budget is smaller than in past years — the Head of the Administration and his capable assistants could direct the country's entire housing economy, including financing. But in order to do so, they will have to mobilize all the professional and organizational know-how of the construction industry; to make use of all the financial instruments that the construction industry can develop and exploit; and to attract new financial resources.

At present the construction initiated by the Housing Division has a virtual monopoly over public funds. Private and even semi-public construction initiated by the public construction companies must see to its own financing. Thus we are confronted with two not very encouraging antipodal phenomena. On the one hand, mortgages are not available to popular housing built in the villages or suburbs, except to flats in the housing estates, while luxury flats in choice urban neighbourhoods are offered in newspaper advertisements with mortgages of IL10,000 and up. Thus it would appear that builders — including those that bring in considerable amounts of foreign currency to finance their ventures — find it worthwhile to invest only in luxury urban housing.

The Housing Administration would do well to re-organize the scale of priorities so that money is channelled to where it is really needed and where it will do the most good, and so that private investment capital is attracted to the goals laid down by the Administration.

One thing that would attract private investors to popular housing would be to put at their disposal the many plots of land now in control of the Lands Authority that recently raised public controversy. Making this suburban real estate available to the builders, contractors, and public housing companies at reasonable prices would halt the inflationary spiral in the price of this real estate and avert unpleasant surprises to thousands of tenants in the form of sizeable bills for land rents on property which they had innocently believed they owned.

The granting of Housing Administration-approved loans must be based on the principle that every purchaser of a popular housing flat will be entitled to a mortgage loan according to his needs, with preference given to tenants in the development areas and the settlements, and to those who do not now have decent housing. This arrangement would not only be fairer, but would also quickly prove to be the best way to build more flats on a smaller Government budget — and with strict consideration for State needs. And in this way, we shall quickly find ourselves building *fewer slums — and fewer luxury dwellings.*

(Two other articles in this series appeared on June 30 and July 7. This is the last of the series).

Taxes and Savings

By Y. Bar-Yosef

Director-General of the Association of Banks in Israel

UNLIKE other sciences, economics is one that cannot create laboratory conditions to test the efficacy or otherwise of an economic measure or to appraise its effects on the economy as a whole. Everyone is familiar with the phrase "everything being equal" with which economists almost invariably qualify their statements. This shows the difficulties with which economists and administrators have to contend when they decide on some administrative measure in the economic field and points up the need that before such a measure is adapted it be thrashed out thoroughly with men of experience.

Yet generally the tendency has been to forego such consultations. The feeling is often "What harm can such a regulation inflict? If it should transpire that the objective has not been attained, it will never be too late to amend or revoke the regulation." But what about the damage that has been done?

Israel a Laboratory

To an economist, Israel in this respect is a large laboratory. We have adopted without hesitation many new ideas that have been suggested in the course of time in the economic field; and in many cases we have done so without taking the trouble to examine them carefully, *inter alia*, from one important aspect — their cost to the economy. This is what happened with the decision to impose upon banks and other borrowers the legal obligation to deduct at source the income tax on the interest they pay.

Interest is liable to income tax; but it seems that very few persons have been declaring this type of income in their returns, and that in the past the authorities have made no special efforts to ensure compliance. To all intents and purposes, therefore, the new regulation may be regarded as a new tax. The object in view is not only to ensure that banking institutions should deduct tax from interest they pay to depositors, but also that tax should be deducted from transactions involving the sale of promissory notes to the public, i.e. transactions in what is usually termed the grey market for credit.

Banking institutions have been able to allow relatively low rates of interest on deposits, because on the one hand they are obliged to maintain a "liquidity ratio" of 40 per cent on deposits whilst the return from these liquid assets is comparatively low, and on the other hand the law forbids them to charge more than 10-11 per cent interest annually on overdrafts and on loan accounts. These two restrictions, unfortunately, have driven some legitimate banking business away from the banking system as such. Here the reader may ask whether 10-11% p.a. is not fairly high compared with abroad; but in computing the real (as against the nominal) interest earned by depositors or by purchasers of promissory notes, account must be taken of the fact that the purchasing power of money in Israel, in the past 13 years, has been declining annually at an average rate of 7-8%. The fact that even a bank which invests funds in short-term government loans earns 10% p.a. is sufficient proof that even the government is obliged to pay the going rate.

Bank's Reaction

It is therefore likely that the obligation that banks deduct income tax from interest payable on deposits (the regulation sets the withholding rate at 25 per cent) may compel banks desiring to maintain their deposits at their present level to raise the interest payable on creditor accounts. Furthermore, those depositors who are not satisfied with a reasonable increase in the interest rate will probably seek other means to obtain such a rate as will guarantee them the same return after tax that they got heretofore before tax. The interest paid on deposits in 1960 represented 32.5 per cent of the bank's total expenses, as against 30.7 per cent in 1959. There is therefore every reason to expect a further rise in 1961.

It is no secret that fairly substantial amounts of deposits have been withdrawn from banking institutions and gone to reinforce the grey market for credit, or to be spent on consumer and durable goods.

The reader would again be justified if he asked: "Well, let borrowers pay higher rates, it is their concern and not Government's." However, if we remember that interest is a component of price, it follows that those who, for one reason or another, are obliged to resort to suppliers' credit, will have no alternative but to meet the full cost of the rise in prices attributable to the increased interest rates stemming from the new income tax regulations. But the Government, the Municipalities and the local councils, as well as public institutions and well-known business firms, all resort to a lesser or greater extent to suppliers' credits; accordingly they are already obliged to pay higher prices for goods and services. But in the final analysis it is the tax payer and the consumer of goods and services who will have to foot the bill.

(This is the first of 2 articles).

Fairbank Whitney's de-salting water unit at their Beloit plant. The hydro-converter is on top right. The counter-washer is on the lower left-hand side. The hydro-converter turns sea-water into vapour, ice and concentrated brine—the counter-washer cleanses the ice and passes it into a melting chamber.

ZARCHIN vs. FLASH PROCESS

By JESSE ZEL LURIE
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

REPRESENTATIVES of 28 countries attended a gala ground-breaking ceremony at Eilat for the first plant destined to produce fresh water from the sea utilizing the Zarchin vacuum freezing process. News and photos of this event were well publicized in the U.S. by the Fairbanks Whitney Corporation, which owns the Zarchin patent jointly with the Government of Israel (David Karr, President of Fairbanks Whitney, was a public relations consultant prior to his election to this post). With the expectation that the Eilat plant would give Fairbanks the edge over the 69 other American companies working on desalination processes, the company stock jumped from around 10 to a high of 14⅞.

Last month I visited the site of the plant in water-starved Eilat. I found it deserted. No work had been done since the cornerstone was laid. My Eilati guide put his foot on the stone and said: "This is the land of miracles. They must be waiting for Moses to come back to earth and strike this stone with his rod."

No Belief in Miracles

Wall Street investors are less prone to believe in miracles. Fairbanks Whitney stock closed on June 27 at 10.

Meanwhile, the Fairbanks Whitney office in New York has released a photograph of the first desalting unit which, according to the company, "has been undergoing rigorous trials for several months at the Beloit, Wisconsin, plant of Fairbanks Morse, the major industrial component of Fairbanks Whitney."

The company also made a colour film of the operation of the unit. It is fascinating to watch sea water being converted into ice, vapour and concentrated brine in a large cylinder. The ice is separated from the brine in a smaller cylinder and is then melted into drinking water.

Company engineers say that their test data indicate the equipment would produce water "at less than $1. per 1,000 gallons" for a plant of one million gallons a day capacity — lowest cost of commercial desalting equipment operating anywhere in the world."

The Eilat plant is planned for a capacity of 250,000 gallons a day, although it can be increased at any time by adding additional units. No cost estimate was made for a 250,000-gallon plant.

Eggs in Many Baskets

Although 250,000 gallons daily would meet all of Eilat's needs, Mekorot engineers are reluctant to place all their eggs in one basket. They have received the approval of the Water Desalination Committee for a second desalting plant utilizing the flash evaporation process, to be built in conjunction with a new power plant in Eilat. Finance Minister Levi Eshkol apparently also approved this proposal and subsequently announced it at a press conference in Tel Aviv.

The Ministry of Development, under whose auspices all agreements have been made with the Fairbanks Whitney company, is expected to oppose vigorously the Mekorot proposals for a flash evaporation plant. One of the agreements with Fairbanks Whitney is the erection of a $3m. plant in Ashdod for the manufacture of Zarchin converters for sale throughout the Eastern Hemisphere.

Ministry officials feel that a flash evaporation unit in Eilat will downgrade the importance of the Zarchin plant and decrease the chances of making Zarchin converters a major export item. A Ministry spokesman said that work on the Zarchin plant in Eilat will begin before the end of the month and it will be ready to receive the first unit from the United States before the end of the year.

The Ministry spokesman stressed that while a power plant in Eilat, which now receives its energy from Timna, has been approved by the Ministerial Committee for Economic Affairs, the proposal for a flash evaporation water desalting unit to be built in conjunction with the power plant has not been approved by the Ministerial Committee. He thought it unlikely that the Ministerial Committee would take up the matter before the August 15 elections.

Economic News in Brief

Declining Oil Profits

● Kuwait's oil is less vital for the British economy than commonly assumed While Kuwait is the world's biggest single oil exporter, it produces only 80,000,000 tons out of the world's aggregate oil export of about 600,000,000 tons. This could easily be replaced by abolishing current output restrictions in Texas, Venezuela, Canada and other countries. Moreover, transport from Canada and even Venezuela to Europe would be shorter and cheaper than from Kuwait. The only loser would be the British Shell company which owns the concession there, and earns a higher profit on the Kuwait oil than on oil produced in other places. However, economists point out that profits from oil holdings have generally declined in recent years due to the persistent slump in oil prices, and to the increasing competition for new oil concessions which has resulted in a steady rise in royalties. In the past four years Shell's rate of return on its capital has dropped from 14 per cent to 8.5 per cent, and the decline may continue.

Spain's Stagnating Industry

● Two years after the monetary stabilization carried out in July 1959, the Spanish economy is still in the doldrums. In 1960 the national income was lower than in the preceding year, partly because of harvests but also due to industrial stagnation which has not yet been overcome. For a time the steel, iron and textile industries were able to increase their export sales due to the U.S. steel strike and other circumstances, but this year Spanish exports are again receding. The number of registered unemployed already exceeds 200,000 despite the legal prohibition to dismiss redundant employees. More than a million other workers are under-employed. The difficult employment situation, and the low level of wages, have brought in their wake considerable emigration to Germany, France etc., with the result that many industries have difficulties in finding the skilled labour which they need for current operation. The authorities are making great efforts to stimulate industrial expansion, in particular in the state-controlled steel companies in Spain's north, to which end a loan of $12m. has been obtained from the Eximbank. They also seek to attract private capital from other European countries. However, as a precondition for this, a freer hand in dismissing workers would presumably have to be granted to employers. This might cause widespread distress despite the unemployment relief that has recently been introduced. On the other hand, unless speedy steps are taken to modernize her industry Spain will be unable to join any of the emerging European trade blocs, which would have disastrous effects on her exports.

Italy's Changing Countryside

● One of the major consequences of Italy's industrial progress in recent years has been the mass movement of people from rural areas to the cities. It has been estimated that 90,000 peasants and farmers abandoned their holdings in 1958, the number rising to 120,000 in 1960. This mass exodus has already completely changed the country's rural situation. While after the World War millions of Italian peasants were land hungry, and a land reform was carried out, breaking up the big estates in central and southern Italy into a multitude of smallholdings, today there are thousands of abandoned farms, in particular in the mountain and hill regions, with the landlords unable to fill the vacancies even by bringing up peasant families from the south. Another result of this development has been the rising trend of farm wages and the changing pattern of Italy's agricultural production. Many of the newly created smallholder farms have proved to be hopelessly uneconomic, and the planning authorities now pin their hope on the establishment of village cooperatives in order to create bigger production units that could compete on the emerging European Common Market.

ISRAEL ENTERS U.S. INSURANCE

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

THE attempt by Israel life insurance companies to invade the American market has been more than successful, according to Moshe B. Pomrock, President of the Citadel Life Insurance Company.

Citadel Life, operating thus far in the metropolitan New York area only, has sold 800 policies with a total face value of more than $3,000,000 in its first 12 months of operations.

One-third of the stock of Citadel Life is owned by Hassneh, Migdal and Zion. The remaining two-thirds belong to private American businessmen and investors. Mr. Pomrock, an Israeli citizen, is on leave from his post as Manager and Director of Hassneh.

Citadel Life stock which was offered to American investors at $20, a share a year ago is now selling over the counter on Wall Street at $24. The company will soon expand its organization to cover other key cities in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut and Massachusetts.

Citadel Life was hailed on its establishment a year ago by Finance Minister Levi Eshkol as the "first experiment of combined American-Israel investment in the United States."

ISRAEL'S PRODUCTIVITY GROWTH LIKE WEST'S

POST Economic Reporter

Greater productivity has played a relatively modest part in the increase of Israel's output during the years 1950-9, according to a study called "Capital Stock, Employment and Output in Israel," by Dr. A.L. Gaathon, Senior Economist at the Bank of Israel.

Output went up on the average by 11 per cent a year, and employment by 9 per cent, leaving an annual increase in productivity of 2.1 per cent or, if the services whose output cannot be measured are excluded, by 2.9 per cent.

The latter figure compares with a 2.1 per cent increase in productivity per annum in the U.S. over the longer period 1917-57, when total annual output grew by 3 per cent. Dr. Gaathon concludes that a low rate of increase in output can be achieved largely through the increased skills and experience that come with time. But if the national product has to be raised rapidly, then the country must rely mainly on a high rate of investment.

Gross capital stock in Israel in 1959 amounted to IL9,260m., or 3.5 times as much as in 1950. The stock of dwellings per head of the population doubled during the decade, and was 40 per cent of the total capital stock in the country.

Output in agriculture per unit of input (i.e., labour and capital together) rose by 5.6 per cent per annum, but there was no increase in the figure for industry. The reason is that industrial output per unit of input declined by 15.2 per cent in 1950-2, and increased by just under 5 per cent annually in 1952-9.

Wildcat Strikes

ECONOMIC COMMENT

THE general public in Israel, which has traditionally sided with the wage earners in their struggle for improvement of work and living conditions, may be excused for losing confidence in the labour front after the developments of recent weeks. Even staunch supporters of the trade unions find it difficult to defend the wave of unrest which has spread through many of our major industries and services. While actual work stoppages have been confined to the railway system, they were barely averted at the PEC power plants, at Fertilizers and Chemicals, at the Post Office and at several factories.

It is not, however, the extent of this unrest which has made it particularly important, but the fact that it defied the established trade union bodies, challenged the authority of the elected shop committees, and in several instances carried with it the overwhelming majority of the employees concerned.

The number of people involved in the conflicts has as a rule been comparatively small. The railway stoppage, for example, was brought about by a strike of 120 signalmen, and later of 30 cashiers. In other cases too the "action committees", in revolting against the unions' authority, have largely been representing discontented minorities in some specific jobs or localities. It has therefore been argued that the whole affair is of little consequence, being only the usual outcrop of the pre-election period when every pressure group tries to achieve its particular ends. But it is significant that the rank-and-file of the trade unions has not reacted violently against these attempts to wreck their established organization — as they certainly would have done a few years ago — but are apparently reconciled to the prospect of various labour groups placing their particular interests above national discipline, and to holding the economy to ransom in their struggle for objectives which have not been sanctioned by the majority of their comrades at work. In most countries such uncoordinated procedure is the accepted form of the labour class struggle, but it would be a new departure in Israel, where coordinated labour policy has been the rule.

The new trend first materialized some years ago, upon the formation of breakaway unions of members of the free professions, which refused to toe the line prescribed by the Histadrut's headquarters, but the distance from demanding autonomy for engineers and secondary teachers to independent action by station masters and cashiers has been traversed so rapidly that further progress in that direction seems likely enough.

* * *

SOME quarters — including some that are close to Mapai — have been urging the Histadrut to quell the revolt by taking action against the ring-leaders but the wisdom of such a policy is far from obvious. Admittedly, the centralized handling of labour affairs by an all-embracing trade union like the Histadrut has great advantages both for the national economy and for the workers, but one should never forget that in a democratic society trade unions are not institutions imposed from above but consist of elected representations of the wage-earners whose views and moods must supply the ultimate decisions. Fortunately the trade union leadership has adopted a flexible attitude, not because it does not recognize the disruptive dangers ahead, but because it understands that if the current trend is to be checked, trade union initiative will not suffice. It will have to be accompanied by a change in the economic and institutional framework conditioning the unions' activity. Indeed, experience the world over has shown that while a modern economy cannot function without strong and efficient trade unions, the unions will remain strong only as long as the other national factors are equally strong.

Even Histadrut leaders no longer contest that the Israeli trade unions are due for reform. Several steps have been taken in this direction — by granting more autonomy to professional bodies, by establishing a national federation of industrial workers, and recently by adopting a new principle of differential wage increments. More such steps are likely to follow, aimed mainly at increasing the authority of vocational and local bodies, while leaving the final say on basic issues to the national executive.

It is certainly no coincidence that the unofficial strikes have been almost confined to the nationalized enterprises, where strikers are virtually certain of getting their strike pay in any case, and sound costing is regarded as of secondary importance, compared with the need to supply jobs. Quite apart from this, in most of them efficient labour and personnel policy is often blocked by political considerations. Neither can it be disregarded that the weakening of our union structure has come at a time when employment is full, and the worker can make his own terms without a union to back him against his employer, at least as far as skilled and professional labour is concerned. Any government that assumes office after the forthcoming elections will have to face these facts.

STOCKMARKET

NO UNIFORM TREND

THERE has been no uniform trend in the equities section: some stocks finishing slightly higher on Wednesday than a week before and others losing some ground. The usually quiet summer weeks leave their mark on the market: turnover shrinks and there is much less activity in almost all sections. Announcements that Assis would distribute 6% in cash and 10% in bonus shares and Africa Palestine 10% in cash and 2½% in bonus shares helped the market for these companies' stock.

In the linked bonds section there was a display of interest in index-linked, probably in view of the impending announcement of the June index, which is expected to show a very considerable advance. Some index-linked securities were even marked "buyers only" on Wednesday.

The Dead Sea Works ordinary shares and "A" ordinary shares were introduced on the market and the ordinary shares, 7½ million of which have been successfully floated, were quoted at 107.5/8.

On the Blue List Naphtha fluctuated considerably, earlier in the week it gained some 20 points on rumours of an oil strike (at Zohar Seven), but when the actual announcement of a probe was made the company stock lost most of its earlier advance. Justified criticism has been voiced of the way such announcements are withheld from the public, giving way to rumours and speculation from which only insiders can benefit. Naphtha is far from the only company which can be mentioned in connection with such serious violations of stock exchange ethics.

The demand for so-called securities dollars raised the premium to a new all-time high. This advance must be at least partly connected with the seasonal increase in demand for dollars for travel.

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WHAT'S ON

ALL WEEK

— JERUSALEM —

Holyland Hotel: Five o'clock Tea. Swimming. Dancing and Orchestra every Saturday night. Israeli films every Tuesday night. Transport: Hotel bus, cpp. Taxi Israel, Tel. 24492/96/99.

Garden of Eden Pension, 3 o'clock tea; Pension-Restaurant, Phone 23221, Beit Hakerem, Jerusalem.

• **Drink & Dance:—**
Relax and have a good time at Duchnu, Tourists welcome too.

Pension Geiger Bar-Restaurant. Beit Hakerem, Tel. 22185.

• **Tours:—**
Tourists and visitors are cordially invited to the spacious, modern new building of the General Israel Orphans' Home for Girls, Jerusalem, Kiryat Moshe, Montefiore. Tel. 23434, 22060.

Hebrew University: Conducted tour in English 11 a.m. daily. Downstairs Lobby, Wise Auditorium, University Campus.

Hadassah tour at 9 a.m. daily Hadassah Club, Straus Health Centre, Tel. 24061.

Yad Vashem: Martyrs and Heroes Remembrance Authority, Har Hazikaron. — Visits to the Memorial Shrine (Ohel Yizkor) and to the new exhibition entitled "Warning and Witness" Sundays to Thursdays 8 to 6, Friday and holiday eves 8 to 1.

• **Exhibitions:—**
Drawings by Jane Hillman-Schachori; collages by Judith Yellin-Gaertner, Artists' House daily, 10-1, 4-6; today, 10-1; tomorrow, 9-1.

Herzl's Tomb and Museum open daily from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. Museum open from 8.30 a.m.—1 p.m. daily except Wednesdays and from 3-6.30 p.m. daily except Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Archaeological Museum Department of Antiquities, 25 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech, New exhibitions, New Excavation at Akhziv. Exhibition of the month: Phoenician figurines from Akhziv. Permanent Antiquities Exhibition, 9-1, 3-5 daily. Today, 9-1, tomorrow, 10-1.

Nora Art Gallery, 9 Maimon Ave., Tel. 23849. Oils, gouaches, aquarelles, by 35 Israeli and foreign painters. Sculptures: Constant. Open daily, 11-1, 4-6. Tomorrow, 10-1.

Bezalel National Museum. Permanent exhibition of Jewish Ceremonial Art. Archaeological objects. Pablo Picasso — exhibition of graphic work on the occasion of the Master's 80th birthday. Sun.-Thur. 9-1, 3.30-5; Fri., 9-1; Sat., 10-1. Bezalel Art Library: Young Israeli book illustrators. New acquisitions. Sun.-Thurs., 9-2.30; Fri., 9-1.

• **New Israel Films:—**
Daily showing, Keren Hayesod Hall, 12 noon, 1 p.m.

• **Zoo:—**
Jerusalem Biblical Zoo: 8-5.30.

— TEL AVIV —

• **Dine and Dance:—**
Casba Bar-Restaurant, 32 Rehov Yirmiyahu, international Cuisine. Lunch ILS. Apertif. Dinner Dance, Tel. 43617. Open from 12 p.m. to 3 a.m. Fully airconditioned.

Zidon Restaurant, 12 Rehov Hacarmel, Tel Aviv, fish specialities. Parking space.

Delphin Bar, 16 Shalom Aleichem: exquisite cuisine. Dancing nightly. French star, Silvia Claire, daily. Recommended to Tourists. Tel. 23973.

Adria Night Club, 101 Dizengoff Passage, Tel. 61340. New International Show.

"Pagoda" Restaurant. Exclusive, 217 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 43516.

• **Savyon:—**
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• **Tourist Service:—**
Wine Club, 31 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 26525. 9 a.m.-2 p.m.

• **Zoological Gardens:—**
Open 8 a.m.-6 p.m. daily.

• **Exhibitions:—**
Ancient glass. Pre-historic finds in coastal region. Museum Ha'aretz. Daily 10-5; Wed., 1-8. Fri. & Sat. 10-1.

Tel Aviv Museum:—
1) Dizengoff House, Rothschild Blvd., a) "Visages de la France" Blvd. Open Saturday, 10-1.

2) Rubinstein Pavilion, Tarsat Blvd., Israeli Modern Art 1961 — 38 artists. 10-1, 4-7; Today, 10-1; tomorrow, 9-10.

3.) Tel Aviv Historical Museum, Beit Shenkar, 26 Rehov Bialik, 9-1 (excepting Mondays, Saturdays and festivals).

— HAIFA —

• **Exhibitions:—**
Museum of Japanese Art, 89 Shderot Hanassi, Mt. Carmel. New Exhibition: Nagasaki-e, from the De Roos collection, 10-1, 4-7 daily. Closed Friday, Saturday, 10-2.

A retrospective exhibition of Chana Orloff, Sculptures. Museum of Modern Art, Rehov Bialik, 10-1; 4-7. Saturday included.

— EIN HAROD —

• **Exhibitions:—**
Museum of Art (Mishkan Le-omanut): Israeli painters, Jewish genre painters, folk art, sculpture gallery, 9-12, 3-6.

— BEERSHEBA —

For good food, service and fun, follow the sun south to Eshel House, Restaurant, Bar & Hotel, 201 Rehov Keren Kayemet.

TODAY

— JERUSALEM —

• **Recorded Concert:—**
Terrace Music. Mendelssohn — Symphony No. 4 in A "Italian"; Bach — Brandenburg Concerto No. 4 in G Major; Beethoven — Quartet No. 11 in F Minor "Serioso." Begins at 8.30 p.m. on "Y" Terrace, Y.M.C.A. Public welcome.

— JERUSALEM —

• **Exhibition:—**
Watercolours & Gouaches "Angels & Landscapes" by Yosl Bergner, Rina Gallery, 13 Rehov Shlomzion Hamalka, Tel. 23523. 9-2.

• **Synagogue Tour:—**
Walking tour with Mr. Y. Freiman Artists' House, 3.45 p.m.

• **Artists House:—**
Israeli songs, dancing; 9.30 p.m. Tourists & Members.

— TEL AVIV —

• **Friday Night Forum:—**
Y.O.A. House, 9.30 p.m.

TOMORROW

• **Organ Music Concert:—**
Mr. Philip Regev on the four manual Austin organ. Begins at 11 a.m. Y.M.C.A. Auditorium. Public welcome.

• **Exhibition:—**
Watercolours & Gouaches "Angels & Landscapes" by Yosl Bergner, Rina Gallery, 13 Rehov Shlomzion Hamalka, Tel. 23523. 11-1, 3.30-10.30.

• **Lecture:—**
"Tales and Types of Jerusalem," Mr. Y. Freiman, Artists' House, 5 p.m.

— TEL AVIV —

• **Theatre:—**
Habimah: "Julius Caesar," 8.30.

— HAIFA —

• **Exhibition:—**
Art Gallery: Paintings, Wood-Cuts, Sculptures. Artists' House, 24 U.N.O. Avenue, 10-1, 4-7.

HINTS FOR TOURISTS

JERUSALEM

Mt. Ben - traditional site of the Tomb of King David.

Mt. Herzl - site of Herzl's Tomb, founder of the Zionist Movement. Dead Sea Scrolls may be seen in the regular Hebrew University tours (see above). Folklore Evenings (see Events on bill-boards at all hotels).

PLANT A TREE: Information at all Jewish National Fund offices from 9 a.m. daily.

TEL AVIV

Israel Playhouse (English) at Y.O.A. House — watch these columns.

Theatre Club — Informal fun & entertainment nightly (details at Tourist Information Offices).

Concerts — Israel Philharmonic (programmes published regularly in The Jerusalem Post.)

MEET THE ISRAELI (Information at Tourist Information Offices.)

HAIFA

TECHNION, Israel Inst. of Tech. regular tours.

NEGEV

Avdat & Shivta Nabatean finds; Beduin Market, Beersheba.

HAZOR

Canaanite finds.

EILAT

Moonlight swimming in the Red Sea; a drink and a chat with Eilat pioneers and the old salts.

BEIT SHEARIM

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— KIBBUTZ HAZOREA —

Historical Exhibition of coin minting in the North of the country. Wilfried Israel House. Fridays and Saturdays, 10-12; Tuesdays, 5-7. Opening this Saturday.

COMING EVENTS

HABIMAH

All performances in Tel Aviv at 8.30 unless otherwise indicated.

"Julius Caesar": Sun., July 16; Mon., July 17; Wed., July 19; Thur., July 20. "BeArvet HaNegev": Tues., July 18 (Bishon LeZion).

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Ta'al

Jerusalem Goes Gay

By AIZIC SECHTER

"JERUSALEM is dead on the Sabbath!" This remark was made after an excellent *Erev Shabbat* meal at one of Jerusalem's hotels, by one of a group of American's participating in the Jewish Agency's "Summer Institute."

I answered, "Friday night can be just as lively here as in the States."

"When we really want to go out in Los Angeles, we go to the coffee houses to hear some good folk singers."

I answered, "Well, we've got some terrific folk singers in Jerusalem."

I had spent one Friday night in Jerusalem by going to the traditional "Rebbe's Tish" among *Hassidim*. What had made that night unforgettable was a quartet singing traditional lyrics.

The *Hassidim* think that it's a great honour to see as much of their Rebbe as possible," I told my guests. "It is a Hassid's duty to visit his Rebbe's 'court' at least once a year. So every Friday evening, after the regular meal, the *Hassidim* make a special party for him. They bring him food in extremely large plates, so that he will leave something over, or as the *Hassidim* call it, *sherayim*. Happy is the *Hassid* who can get his hands on a piece of *sherayim*. After the meal comes the quartet which, some say, is the nearest you can get in this world to hearing angels sing.

"The *Hassidim* also have a national pastime, a sort of shoving game. The objective is to try to reach the front row, opposite the Rebbe's big table. A group of Yeshiva boys make it difficult by forming a human chain."

"This sounds exciting, what are we waiting for?"

Decent Clothing

"For you to change into decent clothing. Long-trousers, long-sleeved shirts, and skullcaps and don't take money or cigarettes along."

It didn't take us long to walk to the Yeshiva. We had arrived early, and the hall was empty except for a few youths who were either praying or studying. The American boys managed to draw away several of the *Hassidic* boys from their studies, and even conquered their language difficulties.

"Hey fellows, the Yeshiva boys aren't here yet, how about us forming a chain of our own opposite the table and seeing if we can stick it out?" suggested one of the Americans.

My remonstrations were to no avail. In a matter of seconds the whole group had clasped hands and formed a chain across the whole width of the big table.

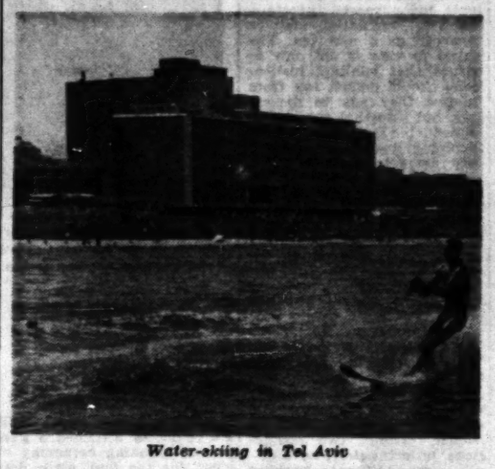
The *Hassidim* started trickling in. Some gave the American boys dirty looks, others smiled, speculating how long it would take the *yeshiva* boys to push them away from the first row. Five minutes was the maximum any *Hassid* was willing to give them. All this only raised the boys' morale.

The Americans were in high spirits when the junior league of *Hassidim* came out on the field to soften up the Americans for their big brothers. They took their business seriously, and after several minutes of pushing and shoving they managed to get good footholds in strategic places. Then the *Hassidim* steadily pushed their way to the centre of the line, splitting the American group in two. By the time the bigger *yeshiva* boys came into the game, half of the Americans were on the side lines, nursing their toes that had been trodden on and catching their breath.

The *Hassidim* knew the game well and went into it systematically. They started shoving the Americans from the two ends toward the centre, while the *Hassidim* who had conquered a foothold in the centre shoved the Americans towards the ends of the row. The courageous guests were no match for them. Two and half minutes after the *Hassidim* had come into the field, the last of the American youths was eased out of the first row.

The *Hassidim* in the midst of the merrymaking passed word along to the Rebbe that a group of guests from America was present. The Rebbe took a bottle of wine from his table and had it passed back to them. After a toast of "Lehayyim" with the Rebbe, they started feeling at home. To round off the evening, the quartet taught the boys a *Hassidic* hymn.

"Well, what do you say of Jerusalem now?" I asked my friend. He smiled and answered, "Jerusalem isn't dead on *Erev Shabbat*, not by a long way."



Water-skiing in Tel Aviv

Ashkelon's Antiquities Beach

By REX DALNY

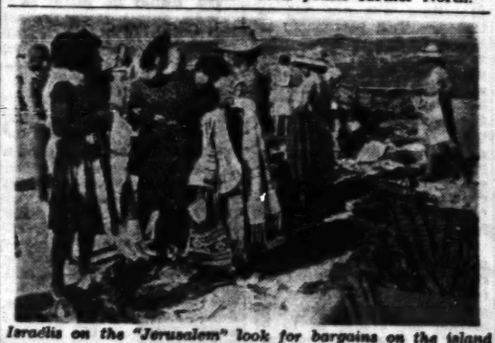
ASHKELON'S Antiquities Beach, for many years an unadvertised preserve of the local inhabitants, has now been "discovered" by visitors from the rest of Israel and by foreign tourists. Immediately below the wall of the ancient port, the beach was always one of the loveliest spots in Israel, with the green oasis above to provide colour, and the famous columns, "The Cannons of Ashkelon" of Crusader fame, to hang towels on. But the beach was comparatively inaccessible and there was no life-guard to allay the fears of anxious mothers.

Now most of the Old City area has been "developed" by the Government Tourist Corporation and the Municipality.

Even those purists who resented the taming of the "jungle" enjoy making use of the amenities of civilization. There are few spots in the country as ideal for a picnic, by day or by night, with stone tables and seats, for meals, laid-on running water, shade and abundant firewood. The more energetic will enjoy a walk around the ancient wall; the lazy can lie on the grass or the beach and dream about Delilah or any of the other heroes and heroines who once sported so merrily in this Philistine stronghold.

Hikers can enjoy themselves by going down the beach to the border or up the sands to Ashdod. Visitors with cars and the itch to travel can visit Yad Mordechai, Kiryat Gat, Sederot, Ashdod, and a number of exciting new towns; the development projects in the area are fascinating.

But best of all is the sea — and, according to the Ashkelonians, the climate, less humid and oppressive than points further North.



Israelis on the "Jerusalem" look for bargains on the island of Delos

VISITORS' GALLERY: Betty Alderson

Inspiration of 1,000 Tourists a Year

By PHILIP GILLON

BETTY ALDERSON

BETTY Alderson, Executive Director of the Women's Division of the American Jewish Congress, brought her first group of 23 members of the Congress to Israel during the Tenth Anniversary Year. The trip was such a success that she repeated it during the two years that followed. But she was dissatisfied with such small numbers; she felt that a wide segment of the membership of the American Jewish Congress should be brought to Israel.

So she proposed that the A.J.C. should charter two planes and launch a promotion drive to obtain sufficient applicants to fill them.

"People advised me that I was being far too ambitious — trying to jump from 23 to 200. The response was extraordinary. We had so many applicants in excess of what we expected that we have just arranged our eleventh chartered plane for the autumn, bringing the total number of members of the A.J.C. coming here between May and October to over 1,000. We will repeat the project next year."

The 11-Charter Record

The number brought in these 11 charters is a record for any single public organization bringing travellers to Israel in one year without the trip being related to a Convention or other major event. Betty Alderson thinks that the magnitude of the response was so great because of the careful planning of the trip to include a number of special features.

"After all, ours is an ideological movement and we think that we should provide the members with something more than the usual tour," she says. "Of course we included the main tourist attractions. But we also arranged lectures, seminars and special trips to give our people an insight into Israel's attainments and problems. We placed great stress on our 'Meet the Israeli' programme, arranged with Mrs. Sher, of the Government Tourist Corporation. We sent our people questionnaires asking their ages, vocations and interests. We then matched them very carefully with Israeli counterparts with whom they established close friendships."

All the tours were organized through Unitours in New York and Peltours in Israel; she singles out for special praise Frank Engel, the Peltours guide, who planned the trips so as to give the visitors contacts with Israel off the beaten track. She herself is spending two months in Israel.

Betty Alderson is blonde, enthusiastic and sharp-witted. She was originally a writer for radio and television. Her husband is a physicist engaged in "human engineering," which involves testing conditions for space pilots and the study of radiation techniques in the treatment of cancer. She has two children, aged 11 and 12.

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ART

BLEICHER'S Art Gallery, Israeli paintings, landscapes, types. Big collection. 6 Ben Yehuda Rd., Tel 24575. Tel Aviv.

KATZ Art Gallery, paintings and sculpture by Israel Artists. 97 Dizengoff Rd., Tel Aviv.

PAINTINGS! Itur, Imre Szabo. 48 Ben Yehuda Rd. (Passage), Tel Aviv.

DUGITH Art Gallery, 49 Rehov Frishman, Tel Aviv, regular monthly exhibitions, books, ceramics, souvenirs.

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ARS FLOWERS member of the Interflora Club and Florexpo functions. 66 Allenby Rd. Tel Aviv, Tel. 62308.

LEWI FLOWERS and Plants, 93 Dizengoff Rd., Tel Aviv. **FLOWERS** and Tropical Fish Aquarium, 220 Dizengoff Rd., Tel Aviv, Tel. 81288.

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REISNER FURS, 126 Rehov Dizengoff, Tel Aviv.

PALFUR FURS (J. Milner) — Salon for fashionable furs, highest quality. 1 Rehov Nahlat Binyamin, Tel Aviv.

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The Weather

Weather Synopsis: Seasonal trough over East Mediterranean.

	A	B	C
Mt. Cana'an	44	17—26	16—27
Tiberias	36	22—35	22—35
Nazareth	49	19—30	19—30
Haifa Port	68	23—29	21—29
Tel Aviv Kirya	63	21—30	20—30
Tel Aviv Port	74	23—28	23—28
Lydda Airport	60	18—30	18—31
Jerusalem	59	17—26	17—26
Beersheba	47	14—31	18—32
Eilat	32	27—37	26—39

A: Humidity at 8 p.m. B: Yesterday's Temperature range. C: Today's Temperature forecast.

ARRIVALS

Prof. G. Racah, Rector of the Hebrew University, from a visit to the United States on University business.

Mr. Shabtai Petrushka, Assistant Director of Programmes (Music) of the Broadcasting Service, from an international UNESCO conference for composers in Europe.

Jonkheer M. P. M. van Karnebeek, Director of K.L.M.'s International Relations Department and former Netherlands Minister to Israel, on a business visit.

Prof. Hugo Truccoli, Vice-Rector of the University of Concepcion, Chile, for a visit as guest of the Foreign Ministry (by K.L.M.).

Prof. Irwin Glass, Professor of Aeronautics at the University of Toronto, with Mrs. Glass, for a visit during which he will lecture at the Technion (by El Al).

DEPARTURE

Mr. Yekutiel Federman, of the Miami-Federman hotel chain group, and Mr. Reuven Geffner, Manager of the King David Hotel, for a visit to several European countries in connection with the chain's winter plans (by Alitalia).

Japanese Parliamentary Delegation Arrives

LYDDA AIRPORT.—A seven-member Japanese Parliamentary delegation arrived by Air France last night for a three-day visit as part of a Parliamentary Economic Committee mission to several countries with liberal-democratic, social-democratic and socialist regimes.

Mr. Ikko Kasuga (Social Democrat) is Chairman of the delegation, which also includes Messrs. Goro Ito, Gian Yoshiyasu Hosoda, and Soichi Kamoda (Liberal Democrat); Toshiaki Yokoyama, and Chujiro Hiraoka (Socialist). Mr. Tsunemasa Suematsu is Secretary of the delegation.

The delegation was received at the Airport by the Deputy Chief of Protocol, Mr. Aryeh Lapid; Dr. Eliezer Yapou, of the Foreign Ministry's Asian Department, and Mr. Moshe Rosetti, Clerk of the Knesset.

French-Israel Amity Toasted on Bastille Day

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — France is helping Israel because "we are a free people fighting to maintain our sovereignty, and France loves liberty — indeed, she is the cradle of liberty," Mr. Shimon Peres, Deputy Defence Minister, told the Tel Aviv-Jaffa Rotary Club yesterday in an address on "French-Israeli Relations."

The French Ambassador, M. Jean A. A. Bourdeillette, also addressed the meeting, and proposed a toast to French-Israeli amity.

Mr. Peres said that France helped Israel twice, without any strings attached and without asking for anything in return.

Yesterday afternoon, M. and Mme. Bourdeillette held a Bastille Day reception at their home in Jaffa. The reception was moved up by a day (Bastille Day is July 14, today) so that the celebration should not clash with the Sabbath this evening.

Artza Turned Into Floating Youth Hostel

PARIS. — Four hundred students and scouts from Europe, the U.S. and the West Indies set sail for Israel yesterday on the s.s. Artza which has been turned into a "floating youth hostel," the Paris office of the Zim lines announced yesterday.

The ship, which will arrive in Israel next Monday with the students and scouts, has been decorated to give the atmosphere of a youth hostel.

Chambers, Witness In Hiss Trial, Dies

WESTMINSTER, Md.—Whittaker Chambers, 60, a senior editor for "Time" magazine and prominent prosecution witness in the sensational spy case against Alger Hiss in 1949, died of a heart attack earlier this week at his farm home here and has been cremated.

Chambers, an ex-Communist, testified that Hiss, a former State Department senior official, had handed secret Department papers to the Communists.

Dr. C. Souffrin Bergman Mr. N.N. Penchas
Paris Haifa

MARRIED

July, 1961.

Young Crash Victims Buried

Committee Of Inquiry Set Up

Jerusalem Post Reporter

KFAR MENAHEM. — Many hundreds of grief-numbed relatives and comrades from all over the country converged on Kfar Menahem yesterday afternoon to attend the burial of the seven young victims of Wednesday's road accident near Michmoret.

Amongst those who came to pay their last respects and console the survivors were the Transport Minister, Mr. Yitzhak Ben-Aharon; the Agriculture Minister, Mr. Moshe Dayan; the Head of Youth Aliya, Mr. Moshe Kol, M.K., and the o/c Southern Command, Aluf Avraham Yoffe.

The seven youngsters were laid to rest in the tiny graveyard just below the kibbutz school building.

In accordance with Hashomer Hatzair traditions there were no religious rites although one parent recited Kaddish in a secluded corner of the graveyard. The gravesides were piled high with wreaths sent from every part of the country.

Eulogies were delivered by members of the kibbutz and by Messrs. Ben-Aharon and Kol.

No change in the condition of the five other youths injured in the accident was reported from the Beilinson Hospital last night. Four of the five youngsters were no longer in a critical condition whilst Yoseph Eliashiv was still on the danger list.

From Hadera it is reported that parts of the taxi that ran into the children were sent yesterday for laboratory tests.

Friends, Relatives and Kibbutz members attended the funeral of the seven children of Kibbutz Kfar Menahem killed in the road accident near Michmoret on Wednesday.

The driver of the taxi, Shmuel Segal, 64, of Herzliya, was still in a severe state of shock, making it difficult for police to question him.

The Minister of Transport, Mr. Yitzhak Ben-Aharon, yesterday appointed a committee of enquiry to investigate the circumstances of the road tragedy in which the seven children from the kibuts lost their lives near Michmoret on Wednesday.

Mr. Ben-Aharon has asked the Justice Ministry to grant the committee the power to query witnesses. The committee has been asked to report back within a fortnight.

The committee comprises Tel Aviv District Court Judge Shlomo Lowenberg, who is also Chairman of the National Council for the Prevention of Road Accidents; Dr. Louis Miller, Chief of the Health Ministry's Mental Health Services, and Mr. Yosef Fraenkel, Chief Traffic Engineer at the Transport Ministry.

FIVE HURT IN FOUR ROAD ACCIDENTS

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Two residents of Nahariya were seriously injured yesterday in separate accidents while riding bicycles.

Mr. V. Shalah was injured in the Givat Trumpeldor quarter and taken to the Rothschild Hospital in Haifa and Michael Ben-Israel, 14, was taken to Malben Hospital in Nahariya after colliding with a motor scooter in the Givat Ussishkin quarter.

In three accidents in the south, a woman and two children were injured. Eight-year-old Malka Beidfenios was seriously injured when she was hit by a motor scooter on the coastal road. She was taken to Beilinson Hospital.

Less seriously hurt were Martina Hakhmon, 29, and an unidentified eight-year-old child, both of whom fell from moving vehicles. The child was playing with the door of a car when it swung open and he was thrown onto the road. Miss Hakhmon fell from a car on the Yavneh-Rehovot road. *(Itim)*

Kuvat Holim Opens Haifa Psychiatric Clinic

Jerusalem Post Reporter

A psychiatric clinic for out-patients of the Haifa area is to be opened on Sunday on Mount Carmel by Kupat Holim.

It will serve the Haifa area, and the emphasis will be on treatment, and not only diagnosis. The clinic is located at 22 Rehov Hapo'alim.

Its director is Dr. Shaul Davidson, who came to Israel from Oxford in 1956, and who, until now, has headed a department in the Talbieh psychiatric hospital in Jerusalem.

TWO BOYS DROWN

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Two boys were drowned while bathing yesterday, one in the Kinneret and the other in a pool near Tel Aviv.

Avraham Mou'alem 14, of Upper Tiberias drowned in Lake Kinneret yesterday morning. His body was found near the breakwater at the Lido beach.

Mou'alem belonged to a group of 200 children attending the municipal summer camp on the Kinneret shore. Because of the large number of children, his disappearance was not noticed until 2 p.m. when a boy found his lifeless body.

In Tel Aviv, 10-year-old Aharon Alani drowned yesterday in the Kiryat Israel swimming pool.

The boy was taken to the Tel Hashomer Hospital where attempts to revive him proved unsuccessful *(Itim)*

Dead Man Found In Moshav Identified

KIRYAT GAT. — The body of a man who was found in a storage room at Moshav Arugot in the Negev several days ago has been identified as that of Moshe Kozlokro, 37, of Sderot Hacarmel in Haifa.

C'ttee to Investigate Beit Lidd Fire Causes

The Minister of the Interior, Mr. Haim Moshe Shapiro, yesterday appointed a committee of enquiry to investigate the causes of the fire that caused about IL3m. worth of damage at the Jewish Agency stores at Beit Lidd on July 4.

The committee comprises the Tel Aviv Chief Magistrate, Judge Ya'acov Segal, Chairman; Mr. Aryeh Ehrlich, Director of the Ministry's Department for Special Duties; and Mr. M. Gross, of the Police Force.

T.A. Municipality Denies Sea Scouts' Charges

TEL AVIV. — The Tel Aviv Municipality yesterday branded as "inaccurate, and even false" charges made by the Zevulun Sea Scouts Movement in connection with the Municipality's plans to terminate Zevulun's 33-year-old lease of a plot in Rehov Hayarkon.

The Municipality denied that it had offered Zevulun IL70,000 in compensation, and declared that "there is no foundation to the claim that the existence or dissolution of Zevulun hinges on the matter of compensation." (Early this week, Zevulun's leaders — Messrs. Y. Zeitlin, Y. Dolgin, A. Zirlinsky, and H. Aboab — said the amount, allegedly offered by the Municipality, was "totally inadequate," and that the Municipality's move threatened to put an end to the entire movement.)

5,500 Start Day Camps in Jerusalem

Jerusalem Post Reporter

About 5,500 children will start a three-week session at 47 Jerusalem Municipal day camps today, bringing to about 8,000 the number of children participating in the summer activities of the Jerusalem Department of Education and Culture. The other 2,500 children started participating in organized play activities at 18 Municipal playgrounds on Sunday.

The cost of the activities is about IL180,000, with the Municipality covering IL100,000, the Ministry of Education and Culture IL35,000, and the balance coming from the fees paid by parents — many of whom are paying only token fees.

The activities are under the supervision of about 400 counsellors, who recently completed a special course conducted by the Ministry and the Department.

Sokolow Anthology On Anniversary

TEL AVIV.—A three-volume, 1,700-page edition of the selected writings of Nahum Sokolow was presented to the public at a press conference at Beit Sokolow here on Wednesday, the 25th anniversary of Sokolow's death.

The work, edited by a committee headed by Gershon Kressel and published by the Zionist Library, was presented by Mr. Moshe Sharett, M.K., Chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive, and Mr. Zvi Lurie, Head of the Agency's Organization Department.

'DOSH' CARTOONS EXHIBITED IN T.A.

TEL AVIV. — The exhibition of "Dosh" cartoons was opened yesterday at the Exhibition Gardens here by Mayor Mordecai Namir.

Among the many excellent cartoons shown — most of them known to *The Jerusalem Post* readers — there was one which drew the most attention: a blank white paper with a caption: "The Truth About the Lavon Affair."

Karel Gardosh, known as "Dosh," was born 40 years ago in Hungary where he was a successful young writer and newspaperman. He started professional cartooning in 1945, the year of his arrival in Israel. He is a staff member of "Ma'ariv" and a contributor to *The Jerusalem Post* and several other papers in Israel and abroad.

Collections of his cartoons have been published here and in the U.S.

Foreign Minister Golda Meir, Minister of Agriculture Moshe Dayan, Deputy Minister of Defence Shimon Peres, Chief of Police Y. Nahmias, Deputy Knesset Speaker Reba Idelson, and Members of Knesset Peretz Bernstein, Menahem Begin, and Aryeh Ben-Eliezer were among those present.

Eichmann Evades Answers

(Continued from Page 1)

mistaken in any way. I must tell you in all honesty: If I were to kill 10,300,000 Jews cut of 10,300,000 Jews of whom Korherr speaks, I would be satisfied, and I would say: Well done, for we have exterminated the enemy." Did you say this?

Eichmann: I definitely did not say this. This is putting a patch on a patch, a mixture of truth and fantasy. I might have said that there was not reason to regret anything, for I have said that regret is an emotion suitable only for children. But there is reason to see to it, to think about it, so that such things do not recur in future. I might have spoken like this to Sassen.

Mr. Hausner: If the above excerpt is a mixture of truth and fiction, tell us what is truth and what is fiction?

Eichmann: For example, the business about "regret." I certainly could have said this, for I believe that regret does not bring the dead to life. I certainly didn't say what is written after this, and as for the phrase about not making a mistake, I did not say this. My own actions prove this.

Sassen Document

Mr. Hausner then posed a number of questions seeking to elicit from Eichmann that the Sassen document was a reliable record of their four-month conversation, and that Eichmann denied this because the document was so damning. He noted that Eichmann had never charged Sassen with distorting or forging parts of the document until it was produced in court. Before that Eichmann had never even suspected Sassen of forgery.

In another chapter, Mr. Hausner built a picture of Eichmann sitting behind a desk in Berlin and keeping in contact with his deputies throughout Europe by telephone, cable and official letters. He said that in each country a counterpart of Eichmann's Department IVB4 was set up, and that Eichmann controlled this department, which was headed by his deputies, directly from Berlin. He said Eichmann admitted that the "Jewish Departments" abroad received their orders through him, but also received orders through the diplomatic legations to which they were attached.

The Attorney-General said Eichmann claimed the orders coming through the legations outweighed his because he sought to shift the responsibility to the legation heads. Eichmann also pleaded that the orders he forwarded to his men were received from his superior, Muller.

However, Mr. Hausner added, Eichmann admitted that he often recalled his men to Berlin for "conferences" at which "difficulties" in deportations were discussed. The accused also claimed he first thought the Jews deported from the West were being sent to work camps, and only later learned that they were being murdered.

Eichmann further claimed that he thought Heydrich's post-dated authorization to Globocnik in the Government-General of Poland, to "kill 150,000 or 250,000 Jews" was a strange request, but his own connection with this order was to take it to Globocnik when he (Eichmann) went to the East on an inspection trip for Muller.

Mr. Hausner: You were a sort of messenger boy, then?

Eichmann: Yes, a messenger boy. (This was followed by a burst of laughter, and Eichmann corrected himself.) When I said messenger boy, I did not mean this literally. I mean: I was an official courier, an officer.

N.R.P. Agrees To Session on 'Affair'

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Knesset faction of the National Religious Party yesterday decided to back the Liberal Party's efforts to convene a special Knesset session within a fortnight to discuss the "affair."

The debate will centre around the Prime Minister's statement at the recent special Knesset session that the findings of the Ministerial committee on the "affair" became invalid with the resignation of the Government.

Herut, Ahdut Ha'avoda and Mapam have already expressed support for convening the special session. Representatives of all factions of the Fourth Knesset are scheduled to meet in the Kirya office of the Deputy Minister of the Interior, Mr. S. Ben Meir, to discuss whether to convene a special Knesset session in order to approve the introduction of changes in the voters' register.

N.R.P. circles intimated last night that some factions may well propose including a debate on the "affair" as the second point on the agenda.

Lavon to Return By End of July

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Former Histadrut Secretary-General Pinhas Lavon, M.K., is scheduled to return by the end of the month, it was learned here yesterday.

Mapai circles could not confirm reports as to whether Mr. Lavon will attempt to renew the discussion of the "affair." It is expected that Mapam and Ahdut Ha'avoda will urge him to do so.

Doctors' Agreement Not Yet Signed

TEL AVIV. — The final signing of the wage contract with the Israel Medical Association, set for yesterday, was postponed at the last moment due to the indisposition of the Histadrut Secretary-General Aharon Becker.

Mr. Becker is chairman of the committee representing all institutions employing physicians, which initialled a preliminary agreement with the I.M.A. a few days ago.

Haifa Cable Car Survey in Preparation

HAIFA. — The preliminary technical and economic surveys of the projected cable railway will be started this week. Mr. Georges Zoldhegyi, a Swiss engineer who was engaged for the purpose, arrived here on Wednesday.

The Municipality spokesman announced that the Federman enterprises are likely to finance the scheme, which will be designed to provide a quick means of transportation between various parts of the town, where connections are now slow because of the mountainous topography.

Mr. Zoldhegyi is expected to complete the preliminary survey within a week.

15 Graduate H. U. Librarianship School

At a ceremony held at the Hebrew University on Wednesday afternoon, diplomas in librarianship were awarded to 15 students (11 women and 4 men) who had successfully completed the one-year course in the Graduate Library School at the University.

All the 15 are already employed in libraries throughout the country.

The graduates are: Shulamith Helena Abram; Evelina Ariely; Miriam Ben-David; Naama Frumkin (Distenfeld); Malka Gilboa (Berliner); Dalia Habas; Lea Naomi Hillel (Vogelmann); Frederika Johanna Jacobs (van der Heyden); Shoshanah Langerman; Pinhas Walter Pick; Ruth Sauer; Zion Shaer; Ignatz Steinberg; Ruth Wenkert, and Abraham Wolfson.

AN ART GALLERY which will exhibit the works of contemporary Israeli artists has been opened at the Solomon Hotel in Eilat by Mr. Murray Greenfield.

Police Protection for Mission; Consul Expresses Satisfaction

By SHALOM COHEN, Jerusalem Post Reporter

The U.S. Consul-General in Jerusalem, Mr. Eric Wendelin, yesterday expressed satisfaction with the steps taken by the police, in connection with the disturbances at the Church of Christ missionary centre in Jerusalem's Greek Colony quarter.

Meeting with the Jerusalem District Representative, Mr. S. B. Yeshaya, he said he hoped these steps would prevent the recurrence of any unfortunate incidents.

Mr. Wendelin later told *The Jerusalem Post* that the meeting had been mutually satisfactory and that all were equally concerned to solve the problem and prevent any further disturbances.

Also present at the 30-minute meeting was a representative of the Police, Chief Inspector Michael Buchner, who declared that the police would continue to maintain order.

Threw Stones

Mr. Wendelin conveyed to Mr. Yeshaya the missionary group's complaint to him, that crowds had thrown stones at the mission building and had prevented it from fulfilling its mission, and that the police had not done enough to prevent the disturbances.

After Mr. Buchner reported on the action taken by the Police, Mr. Yeshaya explained the delicate situation in Jerusalem, and in particular of the quarter where the mission was located, whose residents, he said, originated from diverse countries with vastly different backgrounds.

He noted that the activities of this particular mission were carried out very blatantly, unlike other such groups which operated with greater discretion. Activities among children especially were likely to offend parents.

Mr. Buchner said the Police always acted when a complaint was received, and had done so in this case too. The Police had regarded this case as more serious and had not even waited for complaints. It had issued orders that police be stationed at the place every time there was a service (Wednesday and Sunday evenings) from 6 p.m. to 9, i.e. from one hour before to an hour after the services, so as to prevent disturbances and preserve order. As a result, last Sunday, two 10-year-old children who were caught throwing stones were detained and will be brought to court.

There is no organization behind the children's disturbances, Mr. Buchner declared. He said he believed that the local children had heard of the discontent among residents over the activities of the mission, and its showing of film strips based on the New Testament. This had apparently aroused the curiosity of the children.

Invited Children

He noted that children outside the building had been invited to enter, without their parents' consent. Other children outside had begun throwing stones, without knowing what the mission was exactly. On that Sunday, apart from the crowd of children, six or seven adults stood quietly nearby. They were members of the Kol Torah Yeshiva, and wanted to see which children went into the building so as to notify their parents.

The Police will continue to patrol the place as long as necessary, and will preserve order, Mr. Buchner said.

Black Cat Proves Smuggler's Undoing

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — A small black cat was yesterday instrumental in the capture of a suspected smuggler and 100 of his watches, valued at over IL2,000.

The kitten appeared in the courtyard of Rehov Meir, 39, and aroused the interest of playing children who tried to catch him. The kitten escaped into a pile of stones in a shelter. The children threw aside the stones, and to their surprise found a large tin of sweets. They opened it eagerly and inside discovered the watches, some of them of gold.

As they stood in awe, a man suddenly appeared, snatched the tin and ran away into a nearby apartment. The police were informed and arrived in time to catch the man and confiscate the watches. He will be brought before the Magistrates Court today for remand. His name was not released for publication.

Fined IL7,500 For Keeping Contraband

Jerusalem Post Reporter

PETAH TIKVA. — Mr. Zvi Petrazil and his wife, Sara, of Petah Tikva, were yesterday fined IL7,500 in the Magistrate's Court for being in possession of smuggled goods.

The accused were charged with concealing, in their home, 50 men's gold watches, 300 watch works and six fountain pens which were found during a search of their home last November.

The goods, valued at IL6,200, were confiscated. *(Itim)*

Beer's Wife Asks For Divorce

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The wife of Dr. Israel Beer, who is on trial for espionage, has asked him for a divorce, it was reliably learned here.

The two have been estranged for some time and, prior to his arrest some months ago, he had been living with Miss Ora Zahavi.

Dr. Beer's trial continued in the District Court yesterday. It was the last session before the Court's summer recess. The trial will be resumed in September.

Yotvat Company Trawler Attached in Massawa

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — The Israel fishing trawler Gal-Oz, belonging to the Yotvat Red Sea Fishing Co., has been attached in Massawa, by order of an Ethiopian court in Asmara.

The order was given at the request of the company's Ethiopian agents, the Compagnie Maritime d'Afrique Orientale, who are claiming payment of a debt said to amount to IL75,000. The debt was run up for the supply of provisions, fuel and services to the Israel firm's trawlers in Massawa.

It was learned here that when the attachment order was issued, the Yotvat management asked the court to put the lien on the trawler Nitzan, which it does not own. The Nitzan is owned by a local fishing cooperative, but by arrangement with the Ministry of Agriculture, she is officially registered under Yotvat's name in Massawa. The Nitzan crew first heard of the step when they were refused permission to leave Massawa port in the Nitzan, a fortnight ago. They have no debts in Ethiopia, and have paid for all their services through Yotvat.

The fishermen immediately sent a telegram of protest to the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Moshe Dayan. Subsequently the Yotvat company transferred the lien with the agreement of the court to their own vessel, the Gal-Oz, which is now held up in Massawa. The Nitzan was permitted to proceed and arrived in Eilat with a good catch this week.

The Fishermen's Union yesterday refused to comment on the matter.

To Investigate Charge Of Police Brutality

TEL AVIV. — Tel Aviv Magistrate's Court Judge Hadassah Ben-Itto yesterday ordered the Tel Aviv District Police Commander to look into allegations by a man that he was manhandled while in the lockup.

The man, Shlomo Teitz, made the allegation after he was released on IL350 bail on suspicion of illegally supplying explosives to two other persons who intended to set them off at the house of a fourth person. The police had recommended that Teitz be released on bail.

Receiving permission from Judge Ben-Itto to address the Court, Teitz said the policemen at the lockup had refused to allow his wife to bring him food, and that one of them had afterwards kicked him and punched him in the ribs. *(Itim)*

Son of Non-Jewish Mother Buried at Pardess Hannah

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HADERA. — Four-month-old Joselito Reussman was finally laid to rest this week in the special section of the Pardess Hannah Old Cemetery — beside Aharon Steinberg, like him the child of a non-Jewish mother — after the hospital at which he died of a heart ailment mistakenly gave his parents the body of another child.

Joselito, son of Mr. and Mrs. Salvador Reussman, formerly of Chile, was born with a defective heart. After examinations at Beilinson Hospital, the Reussmans were told that he would be operated on when he was six months old. Last week, however, he was taken ill and died at the Hillel Yoffe Hospital in Hadera.

When Mr. Reussman came to receive the body for burial, he was given a wrapped up body which, when he brought it to the Pardess Hannah Burial Society, turned out to be that of a girl. The girl's body was taken by the police to Tel Hashomer Hospital, and the following day Mr. Reussman received his son's body.

The religious authorities refused to allow Joselito to be buried in the cemetery. The Steinberg boy's case in 1956, (when the Rabbinate refused permission to bury the son of a Jewish father and non-Jewish mother within the confines of the cemetery) set off the "Who is a Jewish?" furore over which the National Religious Party resigned from the Government.

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Price: IL3.— Distributor: L. BLUMSTEIN, Tel Aviv.

INDUSTRY FINANCE and COMMERCE

Oil Probe Drilling Begins In Kfar Yeroham Area

Jerusalem Post Reporter

KFAR YEROHAM.—A new spate of drilling activity in the Southern Rakhme Mountain chain, west of Kfar Yeroham, was begun this week with Sherif 1, the first of a new series of probes to explore an area which, according to an earlier report by the geologist, Mr. George R. Dows, "contains excellent possibilities for the discovery of large gas and oil reserves."

The 45-mile-long chain, which begins with the Kidod and Zohar gas fields, slopes off towards the Sinai border southwest. It encompasses the Kfar Yeroham and Sdeh Boker areas, both — as Sherif — within the Israel Negev Petroleum Corporation's concession.

The drilling is being carried out by the Naphta Company, which has bought-up 67 per cent of Israel Negev's shares. Sherif 1 will be a 2,700-metre probe.

Mr. Walter Randall, Chief Geologist of Lapidot, cautiously summarized prospects here yesterday. He told *The Jerusalem Post* that there were six "interesting" areas in the zone, whose geological stratification seems to be similar to Zohar's. Any of the six areas could contain a reserve similar to that of Zohar, he said.

Preparations for a trial oil-pumping at Zohar 7 were completed yesterday, with the experiment to be carried out today. Oil shows encountered at this well last week, while not the first made in the field, are the most promising to date.

50 Agora Premium For Lapidot Oil

By ZEEV SCHUL, Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Lapidot, owners of the Heletz oil field, will get a IL0.50 premium on the added dollar value of their oil sales Mr. Zvi Alexander, General Secretary of the company, told *The Jerusalem Post* here yesterday.

The company hopes to market some 920,000 barrels this year at a price of $3.12 per barrel. This will leave the company a $1.8m. profit after payment of the 12.5 per cent of royalty to the government.

The added dollar value is estimated to be 50 per cent so that the extra permium will net the company an extra IL720,000.

It is also learned that the company is currently undergoing scrutiny by the U.S. Security and Exchange Commission in view of its announced intention to float a multi-million dollar issue on the U.S. market as soon as possible.

The present share capital of the company includes a registered 25 million shares at one dollar each, of which some 16 million are paid up.

Postmen, Naval Telegraphers, Strike

Jerusalem Post Reporter

NAHARIYA. — The town's 10 postmen went out on strike for higher pay yesterday after their two-hour warning strike on Wednesday produced no results. Only express letters were delivered yesterday.

And in Haifa the 14 telegraph men on shore who maintain contact with ships at sea also walked out on strike yesterday for a wage increase. Only emergency cases such as S.O.S. calls from ships at sea will be handled, the strikers announced.

Telegram to ships are now being relayed by the Post Office through shore stations abroad.

Tel Aviv Stock Market

	12/7	13/7
$ LINKED		
3½% Tavei Dollar	103½	103½
3½% Emudei Dollar	98½	98½
4½% Defence Loan	110	109½
4½% Hous. Loan B	106½	107½
6½% Local Author.	110½	111
6 % Keren Hay. III	106½	106½
6½% Pal. Elect. 57/6	115½	B115½
6 % Fert. and Chem	102	101½
5 % Nat. Oil Co.	98	98
Free Market Quotations	6/7	13/7
Housing Savings 69	97½	97½
Gov't. L'n Short Term	96.22	96.32
Basit	126.1	123½
Shikun (IL 50)	96	96½
PIA	151½	151½
C.O.L. LINKED		
4½% Def. Loan	109½	109½
4½% Hous. Loan "A"	104	105
6½% Local Author.	B112	B112
6 % Keren Hay. III	109	109½
6½% Pal. Elect. 57/6	125	126
50%/50% C.O.L. LINKED		
5 % Pal. Elect.	102½	102½
6 % Ind. Dev. B'k.	102½	102½
6 % B'k. Leumi Inv.	104	103½
ORD. SHARES		
Isr. Elec. Ord. Sto	313	313
Otsar Hit. reg.	339	336½
Gen. Mort. new	393½	393½
B'k. Leumi "A" or	374	374
Develop. Bank	147½	147½
Afr. Pal. Invest.	254½	253
ILDC 1950	295½	294½
Rasco Prof.	172½	170½
Ata Textile	191½	191½
Dubek	120½	121½
Fert. & Chem.	114½	115
Pal. Cold Storage	219½	220½
Pal. Potash	484	484
Teva	181	181
Phoenicia	109½	108½
Paper Mills	169½	169
Assis. & Bej. Bros.	280	277
Shemen	99½	99½
Delek 11/12	311	313
Jordan Explor.	90	90
Ellern Invest.	311½	—
B'k. Leumi Invest	256½	255½
Moller Textile	148½	147
PREF. SHARES		
4½% Isr. Elect. 2nd	804	802
7 % Hous. Mort. B'k	153½	155
CURB		
Lapidoth	367	362
Naphta	128	133½
Found. Sh. Dead Sea	97 N.	107½
PIA	151½	150½

B: Buyers only; E: ex Div/Coupon

These won IL500: 331597, 402594, 329430, 332783, 478112, 478144, 430902, 431788, 478113, 478145, 191749, 494978, 209843, 286897, 480857, 416531, 468864, 476849, 180981, 337148, 312218, 306218, 213052, 365497, 326942, 146993, 318986, 4437702, 339873, 377897, 282918, 399268, 431795, 312396, 261297, 260058, 301915, 376244, 343903, 311077, 449979, 412482, 279832, 417697, 183898, 150459.

Numbers ending in 9664, 6852, 9830, 9161, 2136, 9645, 9714, 8282, 1341, 2920, 1901, and 1968, won IL40.

YESTERDAY'S TREND
Dollar Bonds Irregular
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Ord. Shares Lower
AS REPORTED BY

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Magen David Adom Sq. Reopens for Traffic

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Traffic will return to normal next week at the Magen David Adom Square on Allenby Road, following completion of the work on the pedestrian underpass there 15 days ahead of schedule.

133072 Wins IL30,000

TEL AVIV. — Number 133072 won the IL30,000 prize in yesterday's Mifal Hapayis draw here. Number 342845 won IL10,000.

Numbers ending in 9 and 1 won IL2 each.

The following numbers won IL1,000: 126851, 208264, 421899, 442297, 429860, 315426, 158888, 158288, 201313, and 200170.

These won IL500: 331597, 402594, 329430, 332783, 478112, 478144, 430902, 431788, 478113, 478145, 191749, 494978, 209843, 286897, 480857, 416531, 468864, 476849, 180981, 337148, 312218, 306218, 213052, 365497, 326942, 146993, 318986, 4437702, 339873, 377897, 282918, 399268, 431795, 312396, 261297, 260058, 301915, 376244, 343903, 311077, 449979, 412482, 279832, 417697, 183898, 150459.

Numbers ending in 9664, 6852, 9830, 9161, 2136, 9645, 9714, 8282, 1341, 2920, 1901, and 1968, won IL40.

The Success of the Season

DANY RAYDEL
The French star soubrette with
The Dolphin Rhythm Band
Tonight and nightly at the
Dolphin House
Hotel & Country Club Shavei Zion on Sea

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FACULTY OF THE HUMANITIES
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PARIS LETTER

By Maurice Carr

Easing Growing Pains of the Metropolis

SOMETHING terrible is about to happen to Paris. This beautiful city is afflicted with growing pains as never before in its long history, and is soon going to be disfigured with skyscrapers.

Yes, much water has flown under the bridges of the Seine since Julius Caesar conquered Paris, then called Lutetia, and confined to the small island where the Notre Dame Cathedral now stands. Today, symptomatically, the water that runs into the river no longer comes down from the hills and the heavens alone; one-third of it pours in from the sewers — after treatment in chemical purification plants.

Over 2,000 years and more, Paris developed slowly, gradually, gracefully. In the Middle Ages, it was smaller than Narbonne, than Toulouse, than Lyons. Not until Napoleon's time did it become the country's main administrative centre. When the Eiffel Tower was put up in 1889, the metropolis had attained a population of nearly 4,000,000, which has meanwhile more than doubled, in one lifetime!

Of the present total of 8,500,000 Parisians, no fewer than 3,500,000 hail from the provinces. The last five years has seen an influx of 750,000 newcomers — 500,000 migrants from the small towns and villages of France, and 250,000 new-born natives. At this rate of expansion, Paris will count 10,000,000 inhabitants by 1970 — a grim prospect.

Already things are bad enough in the capital, where one-fifth of the nation is concentrated and where one-quarter of the national income is earned. The great dramatist Giraudoux once said that Paris offers the world's "finest example of overcrowding." Were he alive today (he died in 1944) he would have to soar high into poetic metaphor to convey realistically just how congested and polluted the atmosphere has become.

One of the most beautiful sights of Paris is the Palais de Chaillot, which was built for the 1937 French Exhibition. This impressive view of the Chaillot is from the Eiffel Tower across the Seine.

There was a dramatic turning-point here in the summer of 1947. Immediately after World War II, the streets were innocent of motor traffic, for lack of petrol. Even the battered horse-drawn cabs were infrequent. In midwinter, the rooftop chimeys were idle, because of the dearth of fuel. The air was clean, but also insufferably melancholy.

Then wisps of smoke began to appear. A few automobiles tore up and down the boulevards. The pulse of Paris began to beat again, audibly, visibly, but its countenance was not yet distorted with tics or masked with frenzied movement. How lovely the Place Vendome looked that summer. Before long, though, the liveliness degenerated into pandemonium. Now, with every passing day, it is getting more difficult to walk, to ride, to breathe.

Crush on Left Bank

So thronged are the pavements, that in the Left Bank quarter that lies between the Seine and the middle part of Boulevard St Germain, the scores and scores of antique dealers installed there have decided to stay open until midnight once a week for the benefit of old-fashioned Parisians who love an unjostled stroll, which can be had only in the lamplight, for in daytime the crush is impossible.

At night, 200,000 cars are parked in the streets of Paris which, if lined up fender to fender, would stretch all the way from here to Nice, more than 1,000 kilometres away. Within a few years, there will be twice as many vehicles — enough for a second file from Nice to Paris!

The exhaust-pipes fill every cubic metre of Parisian air with 14.8 litres of carbon monoxide during the year. At the same time, 180,000 tons of sulphure dioxide, and 7,000 tons of other impurities smother the city. Paris has wonderful tree-lined boulevards and splendid parks, but not enough of them, so that it possesses only one-tenth of the green open spaces to be found in other cities of comparable size.

Has Paris, peerless Paris, been ruined then? Certainly not. The core of the metropolis, what are known as the "noble quarters" between the Arc de Triomphe and the Bastille, between the Sacré Coeur and the Panthéon, still retain their old character. Look at the Pissarro townscapes of the end of the last century, and you will instantly recognize not only which thoroughfare is which, but even the details, for they have hardly changed. The costumes, of course, and the means of transport are different.

The misfortune that has befallen Paris — seldom noticed by tourists — consists in the wretched suburbs which have sprung up all around and where 5,000,000 people live in on the whole miserable conditions. Dwelling houses are ramshackle, often squeezed in among factories. Many lanes are ill-paved, some not at all. Sanitary conditions are primitive. Local amenities are scanty. On an average, these suburbanites spend hours a day in travel by underground railway and buses to and from offices, stores, factories, schools, hospitals, places of entertainment.

In the long run Paris will choke if it is allowed to expand on and on in disorderly fashion. However, salvation would appear to be at hand. A planning authority, which was set up as long ago as 1928, has at last produced a scheme to render Paris — not only Central Paris, but also Greater Paris — wholly worthy of its reputation for loveliness and gaiety.

Vigorous efforts will be, indeed are already being, made to transfer many industrial enterprises to other parts of France, so that Paris shall not get much bigger than it is now. Moreover, it is intended to shift in the next 10 to 20 years at least a million suburbanites to properly laid out new, satellite towns within easy reach of Paris by express trains.

More Play Space

It is intended to increase the area of sports grounds almost tenfold. And instead of the two hectares now available for children to play in, there will be 280 hectares suitably equipped and supervised.

Engineers are at work designing filters which will be fitted, obligatorily, to all smoke-stacks and car exhausts.

Even in the heart of Paris, the picturesque part about which so many *chansons* are sung and strummed the world over, there are old festering slums, which are to be pulled down. Then again, certain humdrum districts are to be rebuilt. Thus, on the site now occupied by Montparnasse Station, a 50-storey building, 123 metres high, will rise, with, in addition to the railway terminal, a host of shops, offices, congress halls, swimming pool, esplanade, promenade and what not. If a resurrected Modigliani were to see this, he would die again.

Other skyscrapers, whole rows of them, like so many teeth chewing up the romantic Parisian past, will stick out from the area behind the Eiffel Tower, in the direction of St. Cloud. The sketches of these new monsters, shown at a recent exhibition here entitled "Paris Tomorrow," were frightening. Perhaps the idea is to scare off outsiders who are drawn, moth-like, to this seductive City of Lights.

'EICHMANN AND I'

American Pastor's Sense of Guilt

Following are excerpts from a sermon, "Humanity on Trial," recently delivered by the Rev. Richard Paul Graebel at the First Presbyterian Church of Springfield, Illinois. A copy of the sermon was sent to The Jerusalem Post *by Dr. Alexander Rabinowith, of Tel Aviv, who happened to come across a printed copy of it during a recent trip to the U.S.*

Obviously, one man did not do this. Millions of people helped to do it. Millions of people stole and plundered, robbed and bullied their neighbours. And millions closed the door to the needs of those victims who could have escaped. Need I remind you that even we are not guiltless in this awful trial? Humanity is on trial. But the guilt is so enormous that we close our eyes to it.

Of all the people in the world, the ones who seem most sensitive to me are our British cousins. They look back upon the blockade of Israel . . . and they see the cloud of guilt that is larger than a man's hand on the horizon. We can all plead, "Not guilty," of course, because we can say, "We didn't realize what was going on; we didn't believe it; it wasn't our affair." And that is, of course, what the Nazis pleaded at Nuremberg.

But enough of this "Who is guilty" business. It makes me very uncomfortable. For I did not do enough, in those days, to lay it upon the conscience of my people and my government. Perhaps I should have organized a march on Washington, non-violent, to emphasize the enormity of the crime and our closed-door policies. But I didn't. I remained the pastor of a comfortable parish with a beautiful Tudor Gothic building and lived in a lovely house surrounded with acres of lovely land and pines, when I should have been screaming from the house-tops.

Shift in Main Parts Changes Cameri's 'Mary Stuart'

Chamber Theatre presents Mary Stuart by Friedrich Schiller. Hebrew: Dan Miron. Direction: Gershon Plotkin. Settings: Dani Caravan.

IT would be impossible to give an evaluation of the revamped version of Mary Stuart at the Chamber Theatre without comparing the acting of the principal characters. This is the same adaptation by Dan Miron, beautifully directed by Gershon Plotkin, with the same decor, costuming and lighting. There have been no visible technical changes, and yet, because the main characters have been shifted about, the play feels different.

The main difference lies in the interpretation of the character of Queen Elizabeth. Orna Porath now plays the part originally played by Hanna Meron. Each of these talented actresses made her own analysis both of the queen and of Schiller's approach to his creation. Hanna Meron gave a brilliant characterization of Elizabeth, evidently based on a careful study of the ample data available on the queen and her place in history. Hers was a stylized study of a queen who refused to allow her sex to influence to the slightest degree her rule of the State.

She was a woman embittered by the fact that she had had a miserable and unloved childhood. But she had a brilliant mind and knew how to take advantage of the course of history and direct the currents to the best advantage of the country she ruled. It took 15 years to let her advisors persuade her to execute Mary, who was a real threat to the State. Only when she realized that by putting Mary Stuart out of the way could she assure a united Protestant England, did she sign the fatal decree. It was this historic Elizabeth whom Hanna Meron portrayed so vividly.

Orna Porath is probably much more the Elizabeth whom Schiller wrote about. She is first of all a queen, but she is almost equally a woman tortured by personal conflicts. While she is obsessed by the importance of her role as queen of England, she must constantly remind herself of the fact. In appearance she is much less repellent than Miss Meron's characterization. At times she is almost attractive and it is possible to believe that Leicester might actually have returned her passion. Her disillusionment at Leicester's perfidy is therefore a great personal tragedy as well as a bitter disappointment. Her halting decision to have Mary put out of the way seems much more personal than political. Miss Porath is both subtle and powerful in her acting of Elizabeth.

The other major change in casting is Batya Lancet who replaces Orna Porath as Mary Stuart. Mary is a much less complicated character than Elizabeth. According to Schiller she is a beautiful, enchanting, queenly woman who is very much sinned against. Of course she has committed such crimes as having a husband killed and marrying the murderer, but this is more or less glossed over as the whim of a lovely and once powerful queen.

Batya Lancet is especially good as the unhappy prisoner who has been betrayed by her kinswoman and sister queen, Elizabeth. Her emotion and misery are very genuine. One feels her loneliness and her frustration at being cooped up, unjustly, she believes. One feels that Miss Lancet is much more woman than queen, although she does become very much the queen when she meets Elizabeth and her rehearsed humility changes to righteous anger and arrogance.

For the rest, Oded Teomi is better as young Mortimer than his predecessor. Natan Cogan is not as good as Avraham Ben Yosef as Shrewsbury, principally because his voice sounds too young and virile for an old man.

IDA B. DAVIDOWITZ.

Readers' Letters

NAZI VICTIMS

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir,—Nazi victims who were able to leave Eastern Europe only after October 1, 1953 — mostly because of the Iron Curtain — receive no indemnity from the Germans directly or compensation from the funds paid by the German Federal Republic to the Claims Conference. This category of Nazi victims falls entirely outside the scope of the Israel-Germany agreement and receives no compensation whatsoever.

But this is not all. Israel pays pensions and allows income tax reductions to invalids of the Nazi persecution. This is independent of whether the claimant is entitled to receive indemnity from Germany. Owing to the fact that we are only victims but not "entitled to restitution," even this help is being withheld from us. It is evident that morally and logically this pension, or at least the tax reduction, should apply to invalids of Nazi oppression irrespective of the really unimportant fact that we happened to arrive after an irrelevant date. Should there be any formal obstacle to the extension of such compensation to our group, we feel quite certain that the Knesset would unanimously pass an appropriate amendment to the law.

Yours, etc.

L. B.

(Name and address supplied)

Ramat Chen.

Treasury Replies

Jews who suffered from persecution by the Nazi regime in East European countries and who arrived in Israel after October 1, 1953 as political refugees or as stateless persons are not entitled, at present, to receive personal restitution from Germany. This is in accordance with the Restitution Law of Germany.

However, efforts are now being made by the State of Israel and World Jewish Organizations to arrive at an arrangement which would allow the payment of reasonable compensation by Western Germany to victims of the Nazis who were not able to leave East European countries before the above date.

Dr. Nahum Goldmann, the Chairman of the Claims Conference, has recently met with the Head of the West German Government, Dr. Adenauer, in this matter.

CHAYA ADAM
Information and Public Relations Department
The Treasury

Inland Revenue Replies

Section 14b of the Income Tax Ordinance states that a special deduction will be allowed in the case of a person who has become disabled as the result of a work accident or war injury and the latter includes those entitled to a pension in accordance with the Invalids of Nazi Persecution Law "1957."

The authorities constituted to award the pensions are equipped with the means needed to examine each case and fix the degree of invalidity; these means the Income Tax division does not possess. The Income Tax Divison must therefore limit itself to the framework of the decision of these competent authorities.

A. MANDL
Inland Revenue
The Treasury

STATUE OF PEACE

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — It was a relief to find a good laugh in this morning's paper, for a change — and certainly nothing could be funnier than the proposed "Musical Statue of Peace in Haifa."

In America, we see the same minimum-level taste shown every day on television. The chiming "Shaloms" have the subtlety of a singing commercial.

A handsome symbol of American-Israeli friendship and mutual regard for peace might be worth two million dollars. But the symbol must have dignity and sincerity. The terraced lawns and library (the latter mentioned in passing merely as the location of the chiming clock) sound promising. Much more library and much less clock would sound more promising. I am sure that a plan could be found for a monument functional and aesthetic, appropriate to the nobility of man's eternal desire for peace and human dignity, and appropriate to the particular time and the particular country in which such a monument is to be erected.

I think Haifa owes it to herself and to Israel to think twice about this proposal. And I think the group of Americans sponsoring this project must raise their standards to the heights demanded by the loftiness of their ideals.

Yours, etc.

HAZEL S. STIX
Princeton, New Jersey
(wife of a visiting scientist at the Weizmann Institute)

Rehovot, June 26.

HELPING THE OLD

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir,—I am deeply grateful to your correspondent for the appreciative warmth of her article on our volunteer organization, *"Yad laKashish* — Lifeline for the Old" (your issue of June 23). I trust that her words will move some of your readers to help us in our labour of love for these old people who have no one in the world to turn to. It is high time that their plight was more widely known, and the little-publicized work on their behalf by the Municipality of Jerusalem realized.

I should like to add just a word of special gratitude to Dr. Melkman of the Ministry of Education and Culture who provided the funds for our community-singing project. The therapeutic value of such activities extends far beyond its recreational value, and must be seen—or should I say heard?—to be believed. More than one visitor who has seen the indescribable conditions of poverty, misery and sclitude in which many of these people live, and then has observed how they forget their problems for a while in the joy of singing, has been moved to tears.

Yours, etc.

MYRIAM MENDILOW

Jerusalem, July 2.

Senate Fight Looms on 'Suez Blockade' Clause in International Aid Act

'State' Officials Join Fulbright

By JESSE ZEL LURIE
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — AN unpleasant squabble on the floor of the Senate on the subject of U.S. policy towards the UAR and Israel, which the Administration thought it had succeeded in averting, now looms because of the stand taken by Senator J. W. Fulbright, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee.

Under the previous Republic Administration, Sen. Fulbright, an Arkansas Democrat, led unsuccessful floor fights against the "Freedom of the Seas" amendment to the Foreign Aid Bill. This amendment, aimed at the Suez Canal blockade, stated:

The purposes of this Act are negated and the peace of the world is endangered when nations which receive assistance under this Act wage economic warfare against other nations assisted under this Act, including such procedures as boycotts, blockades and the restriction of the use of international waterways.

When the amendment was tabled in the Senate last year, Sen. Fulbright took the position that it was an unnecessary affront to Nasser and would harm U.S. foreign policy. The amendment gave the President authority to withhold aid from countries that violated its anti-boycott and blockade strictures. Sen. Fulbright said that President Eisenhower would not use this authority. He was right.

New Preamble

The amendment was passed with the support of Senator, now President, Kennedy. This year the Kennedy Administration incorporated the sentiments of the amendment in a preamble to the Act for International Development — the new foreign aid bill. It read as follows:

In addition, the Congress declares that it is the policy of the United States to support the principles of increased economic cooperation and trade among nations, freedom of navigation in international waterways, and recognition of the right of all private persons to travel and pursue their lawful activities without discrimination as to race or religion.

But this watered down version also could not get past Senator Fulbright. His committee struck out the entire preamble. Sen. Jacob K. Javits will try to get the committee to restore it. If he doesn't succeed, a floor fight is inevitable since the House Foreign Affairs Committee is not only in favour of the anti-discrimination clause but wants the stronger language of last year's amendment restored.

Affront to Nasser

One of the disturbing aspects of this affair is that the State Department seems to be cooperating with Sen. Fulbright rather than defending the Administration Bill. According to a reliable report of the testimony of Phillips Talbot, Asst. Secretary of State for Near Eastern, South Asian and African Affairs at an executive session of the Committee, Sen. Fulbright asked whether the clause was in the national interest and whether it would impede current efforts to improve U.S. relations with the Arabs. Mr. Talbot said that the clause reflected Administration policy and not the State Department thinking and the Department would not object if it were eliminated. If this report is accurate, and it has not been denied, it reflects a curious state of affairs between the President and his State Department.

It should be noted here that the Peace Corps, which is directed by the President's brother-in-law, R. Sargent Shriver, Jr., will unreservedly implement the Administration's anti-discrimination programme. Mr. Shriver told the Foreign Relations Committee on June 22 that the Peace Corps will not send Americans into countries which discriminate on the ground of race or religion.

Sen. Fulbright is consistent. He and Sen. Bourke Hickenlooper (Rep., Idaho) made it clear to Mr. Shriver that they thought this policy was wrong. If the U.S. wants to assist the Arabs, they asked, why not send people who will be acceptable to them? Anything else is using compulsion to have them change their basic attitude, they said.

1911 and 1961

Another witness before the Senate Committee, James Marshall, representing the American Jewish Committee, brought home the difference between the protection afforded by Congress to its Jewish citizens suffering discrimination abroad 50 years ago and today. Testifying on behalf of the Administration clause, Mr. Marshall pointed out that it was just 50 years ago that his father, Louis Marshall, brought to the attention of Congress that Russia had been violating the Russo-American Trade Treaty by discriminating against American businessmen of the Jewish faith in a fashion similar to the current Arab boycott.

By a 300-to-1 vote, the House of Representatives, in a strongly worded resolution stressing the integrity of American citizenship, called for the abrogation of the Treaty, and in December of 1911, the Secretary of State under President Taft, Philander Knox, informed Russia that the U.S. would abrogate the treaty.

YESTERDAY'S PRESS:

KUWAIT AND NASSER

Ha'aretz (non-party) writes: "Despite his failure, Kassem has succeeded in turning Kuwait's independence into a problem, and this problem will continue to concern the area. British newspapers have frequently written that the Arab world must solve the Kuwait problem by itself, but it is highly unlikely that the Arab world is capable of doing this... In the final analysis, the British will have to decide whether to abandon Kuwait and the other Persian Gulf principalities to Nasser's subversion, or to find ways of preventing this. There may be those in London who feel that the intervention in Kuwait will actually help bring the UAR closer to the West, and they will therefore continue to call for a strong anti-Iraqi policy. But there is no certainty that Nasser, when the time comes, will not swallow Kuwait and immediately afterwards return to his old game, with his 'positive neutralism' again showing its anti-Western character."

Herut comments on the work of Ze'ev Jabotinsky on the 20th anniversary of his death. In its second editorial it claims that the pardon granted to the son of Sheikh Suleiman, an arms trafficker with Jordan, "was the price paid for the votes of his tribe."

Haboker (Liberal) believes that the hope of Mapai and Herut that the Liberals would be hurt in the elections by being denied the use of the letter "lammed" as their election symbol is not justified.

Lamerhav (Ahdut Ha'avoda) accuses Mapai leaders of revealing military secrets in their election speeches.

Davar (Histadrut), **Hatzofe** (National Religious) and **Al Hamishmar** (Mapam) discuss the problem of road accidents against the background of Wednesday's tragedy on the Tel Aviv—Haifa highway.

HEARD ABROAD

I would like education for marriage — really for family life — to begin in childhood. We prepare for exams and train for every career, but not for living with each other. A person can drip degrees and diplomas, but if he can't get on with other people, is not a properly balanced person in himself, he'll never make the grade, and he'll never make happy relations. — Lady Bragg, Chairman of Britain's National Marriage Guidance Council, speaking in the BBC 'Woman's Hour' programme.

They are a bit short of democracy in Cuba — Lord Attlee

The British not only prepared their colonies for independence in five and ten years' time, they even built hotels in time for the independence celebrations to house their guests. — President Bourguiba

We are having a good time, but we are not paying our way. — Lord Brand.

The telephone is a deceiver. It distorts personalities, making bold men sound timid, the timid bold; honest men sound shifty, and rogues like angels — British Post Office pamphlet.

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Ya'al

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By Dr. Benjamin Fine

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